



**Spill Prevention, Control, and
Countermeasure
(SPCC) Plan**

General Williston Basin Field Plan

**Covering Oil Production Facilities
Located in
Montana and North Dakota**

SPILL PREVENTION, CONTROL, AND COUNTERMEASURE PLAN

GENERAL FIELD PLAN 2011

Prepared by:

Slawson Exploration Company, Inc.
1675 Broadway, Suite 1600
Denver, CO 80202

PROPERTY OWNER:

SLAWSON EXPLORATION COMPANY, Inc.

1675 Broadway, Suite 1600
Denver, CO 80202

PROPERTY ADDRESSES:

Richland, and Roosevelt Counties, Montana
and

Divide, Dunn, McKenzie, Mountrail, and Williams Counties, North Dakota

**In the event of an oil release, follow the
SLAWSON Internal Notification and Initial Response Procedures
Outlined / listed on page C-1 of Appendix C**

**In the event of a fire or life threatening release, contact 911 and
the Operations Manager Immediately**

MANAGEMENT APPROVAL AND REVIEW

Owner/Operator Responsible for Facilities:
SLAWSON EXPLORATION COMPANY, Inc.
1675 Broadway, Suite 1600
Denver, CO 80202
303-592-8880

This Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan will be implemented as herein described. In addition, necessary manpower, equipment and materials required to expeditiously control and remove any quantity of oil discharged is hereby committed.

Signature:  _____

Print Name: R. Todd Slawson

Title: President

Designated person accountable for oil spill prevention at the facilities:

Name: Raymond M. Gorka

Title: Environmental/Regulatory Analyst

Date: November 4, 2011

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER CERTIFICATION

By means of this certification the Professional Engineer attests:

- (i) That they are familiar with the requirements of this part, 40 CFR Part 112.;
- (ii) That they or their agent has visited and examined the facility(ies);
- (iii) That the Plan has been prepared in accordance with good engineering practice, including consideration of applicable industry standards, and with the requirements of this part;
- (iv) That procedures for required inspections and testing have been established; and
- (v) That the Plan is adequate for the facilities.
- (vi) That, if applicable, for a produced water container subject to § 112.9(c)(6), any procedure to minimize the amount of free-phase oil is designed to reduce the accumulation of free-phase oil and the procedures and frequency for required inspections, maintenance and testing have been established and are described in the Plan.



Signature of Registered Professional Engineer

DONALD C. SMITH

Printed Name of Registered Professional Engineer

Date November 30, 2011 Registration No. 32641

State: CO



(iv)

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- Emergency Contact List and Phone Numbers
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Appendix B Forms and Checklists

- North Dakota Burn Permit
- BLM Incident Report

Appendix C Spill Response Guidelines, Oil Spill Contingency Plan

- Montana Oilfield Related Spill Report
- North Dakota Oilfield Related Environmental Incident Report
- Oil Spill Contingency Plan

Appendix D Flowline Maintenance Program

- Annual SPCC Field Inspection Form
- Personnel Training Log
- Discharge Prevention Log

Appendix E Site Specific Facility Diagrams and Information

CROSS REFERENCE MATRIX FOR OIL PRODUCTION FACILITIES

Regulation	Description	Page or Section
§112.3(b)(2)	SPCC Plan prepared within six months after becoming operational (effective 11/10/2010)	xii, 1
§112.3(d)(1)	Professional Engineer (PE) certification with five, or six (if applicable for produced water containers) elements	iv
§112.5(a)	Amendment of SPCC Plan	xi
§112.5(b)	Review of Plan at least every 5 years with documentation (i.e. a log)	x, xi
§112.7	General requirements for SPCC Plans for all facilities & all oil types	1, 2, 3, 5
§112.7	Management approval of Plan	i, ii
§112.7	Discussion of facilities, procedures, methods or equipment not yet fully operational with details of installation and operational start-up	1, 3
§112.7(a)(1)	General requirements; discussion of facility's conformance with rule requirements	1, 3
§112.7(a)(2)	Deviations from Plan requirements	8
§112.7(a)(3)	Facility description and diagram, type of oil and capacity of each container, transfer stations and piping, buried containers on diagram	14, E
§112.7(a)(3)(ii)	Discharge prevention measures & drainage controls	1, 5
§112.7(a)(3)(iv)	Countermeasures for discharge discovery, response and cleanup	5.4
§112.7(a)(3)(v)	Methods of disposal of recovered materials in accordance with legal requirements	5.5, B
§112.7(a)(3)(vi)	Contact list and phone numbers for facility response coordinator, National Response Center, cleanup contractors, all Federal, State, and local agencies who must be contacted in case of a discharge	Appendix A
§112.7(a)(4)	Spill reporting information	B, 5, 6
§112.7(a)(5)	Discharge procedures	5.3, C
§112.7(b)	Failure prediction (sources, quantities, rates, and directions)	5.1, 6, E
§112.7(c)	Secondary containment for all areas from which a discharge of oil could occur (i.e. mobile refuelers, loading/unloading areas, transformers, oil filled operational equipment, etc.) other than bulk containers	7
§112.7(d)	Explanation of impracticability of secondary containment	8
§112.7(d)(1)	Oil spill contingency plan per part 109	C
§112.7(d)(2)	Commitment of manpower, equipment & materials to remove a discharge	1, iii
§112.7(e)	Written procedures for inspections and tests and kept 3 years	9, B
§112.7(f)(1)	Employee training	10, D
§112.7(f)(2)	Designated individual accountable for discharge prevention	iii, D
§112.7(f)(3)	Discharge prevention briefings scheduled and conducted annually	iii
§112.7(h)	Loading/unloading rack (excluding offshore facilities)	11, D
§112.7(h)(1)	Containment for contents of largest compartment	11, E
§112.7(h)(2)	Warning light/sign, barrier system, wheel chocks, or break interlock system to prevent departure with connected lines	5, 9.3, 12
§112.7(h)(3)	Inspect drains and outlets of vehicles	9.2
§112.7(i)	Brittle fracture or catastrophic failure evaluation requirements	12
§112.7(j)	Conformance with State requirements	13
§112.3(k)(1)	Qualified Oil-Filled Operational Equipment: meets criteria	14
§112.7(k)(2)(i)	Inspection procedures or monitoring program	10, 14, D
§112.7(k)(2)(ii)(A)	Oil spill contingency plan per part 109	14, C
§112.7(k)(2)(ii)(B)	Written commitment of resources	iii

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CROSS REFERENCE MATRIX FOR OIL PRODUCTION FACILITIES, Cont.

Regulation	Description	Page or Section
§ 112.9	Requirements for onshore production facilities	1
§ 112.9(a)	Meet general and specific requirements	1
§ 112.9(b)(1)	Oil production facility drainage: Restrain drainage from diked areas; remove accumulated oil	9
§ 112.9(b)(2)	Oil production facility drainage: Inspect field drainages, oil traps, sumps or skimmers for accumulations of oil, remove oil	9
§ 112.9(c)	Oil production facility bulk storage containers:	4, 7, 9E
§ 112.9(c)(1)	Containers compatible with material and conditions of storage	4, 7, 9, E
§ 112.9(c)(2)	Secondary containment for tank battery, separation and treating units with capacity of largest container & freeboard for precipitation	7, 9
§ 112.9(c)(2)	Drainage from undiked areas with potential to discharge oil directed to catchment basin or holding pond	NA
§ 112.9(c)(3)	Visually inspect containers, foundations and supports	10, D
§ 112.9(c)(4)	Engineered to prevent discharges	4
§ 112.9(c)(5)	Flow-through Process Vessel Alternative in lieu of compliance with 112.9(c)(2) and (3)	NA
§ 112.9(c)(5)(i)	Flow-through Process Vessel Alternative: On a regular schedule visually inspect and/or test flow-through process vessels and associated components (such as dump valves) for leaks, corrosion, or other conditions that could lead to a discharge	10
§ 112.9(c)(5)(ii)	Flow-through Process Vessel Alternative: Take corrective action or make repairs to flow-through process vessels and any associated components as indicated by regularly scheduled visual inspections, tests, or evidence of an oil discharge	9
§ 112.9(c)(5)(iii)	Flow-through Process Vessel Alternative: Promptly remove or initiate actions to stabilize and remediate any accumulations of oil discharges associated with flow-through process vessels	9, 10
§ 112.9(c)(5)(iv)	Flow-through Process Vessel Alternative: Within six months of facility discharging more than 1,000 U.S. gallons of oil in a single discharge, or discharging more than 42 U.S. gallons of oil in each of two discharges as described in § 112.1(b) within any twelve month period, from flow-through process vessels (excluding discharges that are the result of natural disasters, acts of war, or terrorism), facility complied with § 112.9(c)(2) and (c)(3)	5.5
§ 112.9(c)(6)	Produced Water Containers comply with § 112.9(c)(1) and (c)(4); and § 112.9(c)(2) and (c)(3).	9.1
§ 112.9(c)(6)	Produced Water Containers Alternative in lieu of compliance with § 112.9(c)(2) and (c)(3)	9.1
§ 112.9(c)(6)(i)	Produced Water Containers Alternative: Implement, on a regular schedule, a procedure for each produced water container that is designed to separate the free-phase oil that accumulates on the surface of the produced water.	5.2
§ 112.9(c)(6)(i)	Produced Water Containers Alternative: A description of the procedures, frequency, amount of free-phase oil expected to be maintained inside the produced water container is included	NA
§ 112.9(c)(6)(i)	Produced Water Containers Alternative: PE certification	NA
§ 112.9(c)(6)(i)	Produced Water Containers Alternative: Procedures to maintain records for three years	NA

CROSS REFERENCE MATRIX FOR OIL PRODUCTION FACILITIES, Cont.

Regulation	Description	Page or Section
§ 112.9(c)(6)(ii)	Produced Water Containers Alternative: On a regular schedule, visually inspect and/or test produced water containers and associated piping for leaks, corrosion, or other conditions that could lead to a discharge as described in §112.1(b) in accordance with good engineering practice.	5.2
§ 112.9(c)(6)(iii)	Produced Water Containers Alternative: Take corrective action or make repairs to the produced water container and any associated piping as indicated by regularly scheduled visual inspections, tests, or evidence of an oil discharge	5.3
§ 112.9(c)(6)(iv)	Produced Water Containers Alternative: Promptly remove or initiate actions to stabilize and remediate any accumulations of oil discharges associated with the produced water container	5
§ 112.9(c)(6)(v)	Produced Water Containers Alternative: Within six months of facility discharging more than 1,000 U.S. gallons of oil in a single discharge, or discharging more than 42 U.S. gallons of oil in each of two discharges as described in §112.1(b) within any twelve month period, from produced water containers (excluding discharges that are the result of natural disasters, acts of war, or terrorism) facility complied with §112.9(c)(2) and (c)(3)	5
§ 112.9(d)	Facility transfer operations, oil production facilities	5, 7, 9
§ 112.9(d)(1)	Inspect aboveground valves, piping, drip pans, supports, pumping, and etc.	9
§ 112.9(d)(2)	Inspect salt water disposal facilities	7, 9
§ 112.9(d)(3)	Flowlines and intra-facility gathering lines are provided with secondary containment per 112.7(c)	9
§ 112.9(d)(3)(i)	For flowlines and intra-facility gathering lines that are not provided with secondary containment, a Contingency Plan following the provisions of Part 109 is included	9
§ 112.9(d)(3)	For flowlines and intra-facility gathering lines that are not provided with secondary containment, a written commitment of manpower, equipment, and materials required to expeditiously control and remove any quantity of oil discharged that might be harmful is provided	9
§ 112.9(d)(4)	A written program of flowline/intra-facility gathering line maintenance has been prepared and implemented	5.4
§ 112.9(d)(4)(i)	Flowlines and intra-facility gathering lines and associated valves and equipment are compatible with the type of production fluids, their potential corrosivity, volume, and pressure, and other conditions expected in the operational environment	5.4
§ 112.9(d)(4)(ii)	Procedures to visually inspect and/or test flowlines and intra-facility gathering lines and associated appurtenances on a periodic and regular schedule for leaks, oil discharges, corrosion, or other conditions that could lead to a discharge are included. For flowlines and intra-facility gathering lines that are not provided with secondary containment in accordance with §112.7(c), the frequency and type of testing must allow for the implementation of a contingency plan as described under Part 109	5.4
§ 112.9(d)(4)(iii)	Take corrective action or make repairs to any flowlines and intra-facility gathering lines and associated appurtenances as indicated by regularly scheduled visual inspections, tests, or evidence of a discharge.	5.5
§ 112.9(d)(4)(iii)	Procedures to promptly remove or initiate actions to stabilize and remediate any accumulations of oil discharges associated with flowlines, intra-facility gathering lines, and associated appurtenances	5.5
§ 112.20(e)	Completed and signed certification of substantial harm form (Appendix C)	Appendix E

PLAN REVIEW AND AMENDMENTS

LOG OF PLAN REVIEW AND AMENDMENTS

NON TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS

- Non-technical amendments are not certified by a Professional Engineer.
- Examples of changes include, but are not limited to phone numbers, name changes, or any non-technical text change(s).

TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS

- Technical amendments are certified by a Professional Engineer.
- Examples of changes include, but are not limited to, commissioning or decommissioning containers; replacement, reconstruction, or movement of containers; reconstruction, replacement, or installation of piping systems; construction or demolition that might alter secondary containment structures; changes of product or service; or addition/deletion of standard operation or maintenance procedures related to discharge prevention measures. It is the responsibility of the facility to determine, and confirm with the regulatory authority as necessary, what constitutes a technical amendment. The preamble of the rule states that an amendment is required only "when there is a change that materially affects the facility's potential to discharge oil" (657 FR 47091).
- An amendment made under this section will be prepared within six (6) months of the change and implemented as soon as possible but not later than six (6) months following preparation of the amendment.
- Technical Amendments affecting various pages within the plan can be P.E. certified on those pages, certifying those amendments only, and will be documented on the log form below.

MANAGEMENT REVIEW

1. Management will review and amend this SPCC Plan at least each five (5) years or when there is a change in the facility design, construction, operation, or maintenance that materially affects its potential for a discharge. The review will be documented on the form below.
2. Management will review and amend this SPCC Plan whenever there is a discharge of more than 1000 gallons (23.8 BBLs) of oil into or upon navigable waters in a single discharge or a discharge of more than 42 gallons of oil in each of two discharges occurring within any twelve month period. The Plan will be submitted to the Regional Administrator within 60 days.

REVIEW AND AMENDMENT LOG

Review/ Amend Date	Signature (Specify)	Amend Plan (will/will not)	Description of Review Amendment	Affected Page(s)	PE Certification (Y/N)
1/2008	Yes Mr. Steve Slawson	Will not	Review & accept	All Accepted	Yes
10/2011	Mr. Todd Slawson	Will	Review, update, and accept changes	Whole plan has been updated, and changed from a site specific plan for each site to a general plan for all sites in Montana and North Dakota, and to reflect the new interpretation of the regulations by EPA Region 8.	Yes

1.0 GENERAL APPLICABILITY [40 CFR 112.7(a) and 40 CFR 112.9(a)]

This Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan has been prepared by Slawson Exploration Company, Inc., (Slawson) located in Denver, Colorado, for tank batteries in Richland, and Roosevelt Counties, Montana; and in Divide, Dunn, McKenzie, Mountrail, and Williams Counties, North Dakota. Site-specific information is included in Appendix E of this SPCC Plan.

This SPCC Plan has been prepared in accordance with the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Chapter 40 Sections 112.7 and 112.9 (40 CFR 112.7 and 40 CFR 112.9) as applicable for onshore production facilities. All onshore production facilities that store 1,320 gallons (31.4 BBLs) of petroleum, oils, or lubricants (POL), on site in containers 55 gallons or greater are subject to these regulations.

This SPCC Plan fulfills both the requirements of the State of Montana and North Dakota SPCC-related requirements as set forth by the Montana Board of Oil and Gas Conservation, Department of Environmental Quality, and also the North Dakota Industrial Commission, Department of Mineral Resources, Oil and Gas Division and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) oil pollution prevention regulations (40 CFR 112). In addition, this plan satisfies the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Spill Prevention and Control and Countermeasure requirements where applicable. Specifically, this SPCC Plan was developed to:

- Communicate pollution prevention requirements to Slawson employees.
- Document Slawson SPCC procedures and measures.
- Enable Slawson employees to report a spill and provide all the necessary information in the event of a release.
- Assist Slawson in contacting the appropriate agencies.
- Provide site-specific information quickly and easily.

This plan conforms to the SPCC Regulations and was developed in accordance with sound engineering practices. Complete copies of the SPCC Plan are maintained at the Slawson Office located in Denver, Colorado. A copy of each individual site specific plan is on site at all times in the heater treater shed. A copy of the general plan is also available in the Pumper's truck.

The SPCC Plan is organized as a General Field Plan with site-specific attachments. Sections 1.0 through 14.0 and Appendices A, B, C, and D (General Field Plan) apply to all Slawson tank batteries located in Montana and North Dakota. Site-specific information for each location is included in the Appendix E attachments associated with the General Field Plan. The following site-specific information for each tank battery is presented in Appendix E.

- Professional Engineer (P.E.) Certification
- Management Approval
- Substantial Harm Criteria Checklist
- Secondary Containment Calculation
- Facility Diagram

In general, Slawson tank production facilities are built on a level platform, constructed of compactable fill material, (rock, imported soil, scoria) and are from five to eight acres in size, depending on the number of wells planned for the site.

All facilities are built with a 1 ½ to 2' dirt/earthen berm around the whole pad. Whether near a body of water or not. This is a tertiary containment system which helps to ensure that no liquids leave the pad.

When drilling is completed and the site is in production, several 400 or 500 barrel (bbl.) steel tanks are installed to store crude oil. Generally one 400 bbl. tank made of fiberglass is installed to store brine/produced water. The well effluent flows from the well to the heater treater where the oil and water are separated and sent to the proper storage tanks. Gas is sent to a gathering line and sold on site. In the event the gathering line has not yet been built, the gas is flared on site in a buried pit, or it is consumed by a 98% engineered flare.

The tanks are plumbed with a recirculating pump allowing the tanks to further refine the product for sale (removing excess oil). The production lines are buried about six to eight feet deep to ensure they will not freeze during the winter.

The tanks are set up near each other and surrounded by a berm made of compressible soil, rock, and clays to better contain any spill which may occur. SECI is in the process of upgrading all of our well pads with an adequate steel berm system which requires less maintenance. The facility is occupied several times a day by transporters, the assigned pumper, and other roustabout crews and personnel. Any leaks, drips, abnormalities associated with the site are noted by the pumper and taken care of as soon as practical. There is a berm around the heater treater and any other vessel which store liquids and has the potential to spill.

SECI is also in the process of installing an oil pipeline and pump system to move the oil from each well pad to a central location. Oil is moved when there is 1 to 2 tanks full of oil to sell. Each well pad has an excess capacity as a safety measure in case a well must be shut in for any reason.

It is less than .02 % of the time when all tanks on a pad are full.

2.0 EMERGENCY CONTACT INFORMATION [40 CFR 112.7(a)(3)(vi)]

Pumpers are responsible for discharge prevention at their respective tank batteries. Internal contact information for Slawson and emergency response contractors are provided in Appendix A, along with contact numbers for regulatory agencies. A spill response notification flow chart customized for Montana and North Dakota is provided at the back of Appendix A.

In the event of an emergency, the following are to be contacted:

Rod Johansen Cell: (701) 897-0215

Alan Cooper Cell: (406) 480-7050

Ray Gorka Office: (720) 259-6402
Cell: (303) 748-6438

Matt Houston Office: (720) 897-8759
Cell: (512) 944-5528

Details are in Appendix A

3.0 FACILITY LAYOUT 40 CFR 112.7(a)(3)

The physical layout of each facility consists of above ground storage tanks, oil treatment equipment such as heater-treaters, flow lines, pump, flare pits, and other ancillary equipment associated with each tank battery. All tank batteries are located in Richland, and Roosevelt Counties Montana, and Divide, Dunn, McKenzie, Mountrail, and Williams Counties North Dakota.

Tanks may contain natural gas, crude oil, produced water, or associated exploration and production wastes. Facility diagrams and legal descriptions are provided on the facility layout diagrams included in Appendix E, Site Specific Facility Diagrams and Information. Site-specific information for each facility, regarding onsite containers, containment volumes, and content are provided in Appendix E.

A description of the oil-related storage equipment in use at tank batteries is provided in the following sections.

3.1 FACILITY INFORMATION: *Tanks and Containers*

Aboveground storage tanks (including drums) with capacities of 55 gallons or greater are addressed in this SPCC Plan in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR 112. All hydrocarbon tanks are cylindrical with stationary roofs built in accordance with API Specification 12 design. All oil tanks are steel (Conform to API Specification 12). Produced water tanks are made of fiberglass. In the unlikely event that a field-constructed aboveground container undergoes a repair, alteration, reconstruction, or a change in service, the tank/container will be evaluated for the risk of discharge or failure due to brittle fracture or other catastrophe.

All enclosed tanks are equipped with gas vents to relieve any pressure that might build up inside the tank, and are also equipped with vacuum protection device that prevent over or under pressuring of the tanks. The tanks have been sized to provide sufficient capacity to prevent overfilling and when multiple tanks are present they are equipped with equalizing lines to prevent overfilling. Tanks are gauged daily to monitor level to ensure that sufficient tank capacity is available. The tanks are visually inspected on a regular basis for leaks, corrosion, and any other malfunctions or deterioration.

Partially buried or bunkered storage tanks (including open top tanks buried to the ground surface) are considered aboveground storage tanks for the purpose of these regulations and are addressed in this SPCC Plan. None of the facilities operated by Slawson have partially buried closed-top fiberglass or concrete tanks.

Production tanks and water tanks are used for the temporary storage of produced oil and water. Production tanks generally contain separated oil, or a mix of a little water and oil. Water tanks contain separated water and maybe a small amount of oil.

Heater - Treaters, use heat to separate oil, water, and natural gas. The requirements of 40 CFR 112 apply to this process tank. Although this equipment is rarely full, containment is designed in accordance with the shell capacity of these tanks.

Methanol and treatment chemical tanks/drums are not required to be in containment by this SPCC Plan. Methanol and treatment chemicals are not considered POL. However, as a best management practice, containment is recommended.

Temporary tanks are often installed during the initial production stages of a well. During initial production, volumes can vary and be greater than normal. In order to manage this additional produced water, frac tanks or additional steel tanks may be temporarily installed at a facility. During the period when these tanks are installed on site, adequate secondary containment must be provided. The tanks, if present, have not been included on the drawings because they are removed within 6 months of the startup of a new well. If the tanks remain on site for more than 6 months, they will be included in the SPCC Plan and the site-specific portion of the SPCC Plan recertified.

3.2 CONTAINMENT

Earthen or steel berms are placed around the heater-treaters. The storage volume of each bermed area is large enough to contain the entire capacity of the largest single container plus an amount to allow for precipitation. In addition to satisfying the standard federal secondary containment guidelines, where applicable, Slawson's secondary containment structures also meet Montanas' and North Dakotas' requirements that require the structures to include adequate freeboard based on the average daily production.

The worst case scenario for release of oil is the loss of containment of the largest vessel at a particular facility due to rupture. This would result in the release of the entire capacity of the vessel into the secondary containment over a very short time frame (under an hour). In this scenario, oil would be contained within the berm, and the spill response and notification procedures provided in the Oil Spill Contingency Plan (Appendix C) would be implemented. In the unlikely event a berm was breached, oil would flow from the facility in the direction shown on the relevant facility diagram included in Appendix E.

Earthen or steel berms are built around bulk storage tanks and operational equipment at each facility. Constructed of road base material consisting of fines and clays up to rocks approximately 2" in length. This material is compressible and has properties that make it excellent at holding back liquids, especially oils as it provides containment of the oil and produced water tanks. The steel berms are buried approximately 3" into the ground. Spilled material may absorb into the soil; however, it will be contained within the berm. All contaminated soil must be removed and treated or disposed of in accordance with appropriate regulatory requirements.

Portable containment is generally used for drums or elevated storage tanks of methanol, diesel, motor oil, or treatment chemical. The drum or tank is generally set within the containment.

General containment is present at all facilities. The ground surrounding all sites is leveled at the time of tank battery installation to provide a stable base for equipment. The level surface also prevents immediate surface runoff from the site. Given that the sites are leveled at the time of construction, and spills during loadout are expected to be 50 gallons or less, it is unlikely a spill or leak would migrate from the area. Loading operations are directly observed by tank truck service personnel and it is anticipated that tank truck/transporter personnel will be able to shutdown loading operations and close all valves in a relatively short period of time. To prevent livestock from rubbing against valves and opening lines at tank batteries constructed in livestock grazing areas, storage areas are fenced or valve handles are removed from transfer lines. Slawson facility locations are built with a berm around the edge of the facility to prevent leakage off the pad when sited near a stream or lake. Also, each pad has a perimeter berm around the whole site of 1 ½ to 2' in height.

3.3 PIPING

Piping has been installed at each facility running from the well head(s) to the heater-treater unit for the well(s). From the heater-treater, piping is connected to the oil and water tanks. Piping is used to transport any natural gas associated with production from the treatment units to the meter house at locations prior to the gas sales line. Piping at facilities is most often buried from six to eight feet deep where possible to protect against damage from livestock, vehicle traffic, or freezing temperatures.

Above ground piping is included on the facility diagrams. The location of underground piping shown on the facility diagrams is approximate, as it would be difficult to represent the exact location of buried piping without a full utility locate. The below ground piping illustrated on the facility diagrams is provided to show that underground piping is present at the facility and to demonstrate general process flow at each site. Underground piping from the wellheads is shown in Appendix E in the site specific diagrams. Because each of these

lines are pressurized, there is a potential for release to the surface. As-builts are not generated for these facilities. If a wellhead is not located at the tank battery or the facility is a consolidation tank battery where multiple wells or lines are consolidated to a single location, a table listing all wells contributing to the tank battery is included on the facility diagram in Appendix E.

All heater-treaters and associated piping in use and the equipment/piping will be shut down if a spill is discovered.

4.0 TANK AND FLOW LINE CONSTRUCTION [40 CFR 112.9(c)(1) and (4)]

All containers used for the storage of POL are constructed of materials compatible with the materials stored in each container and the conditions for storage. Oil storage tanks are cylindrical in shape, and constructed of steel to American Petroleum Institute (API) specifications. Tanks are painted to inhibit corrosion. The tanks have been sized to provide sufficient capacity to prevent overfilling and when multiple tanks are present they are equipped with equalizing lines to prevent overfilling. Tanks are gauged daily to monitor levels to ensure that sufficient tank capacity is available. The total volume of the tanks is sufficient for normal inflow rates considering time between operator visits, which rarely will be more than 24 hours between visits. Tanks are equipped with equalizer lines of adequate size for normal inflow rates. Each oil tank is equipped with an over-pressure or relief valve (vent) to protect against excessive internal pressure.

The oil tanks, produced water tanks, and heater treaters are considered bulk storage tanks/containers under the SPCC regulations. All hydrocarbon tanks are cylindrical with stationary roofs built in accordance with API Specification 12 design.

Flowlines are designed for material compatibility; are able to withstand anticipated operating pressures; are protected from corrosion; and have sufficient cover (minimum 6 feet on croplands) to prevent external damage.

Collection rates are measured upon installation to ensure that production and water tanks are of adequate size to prevent overflow in the event that the pumper is not able to perform regularly scheduled site visits. At facilities where several tanks are installed with oil/water level equalizing lines as shown on the site-specific facility diagrams included in Appendix E, oil/water is allowed to overflow from the first tank into the second tank, and so on if fluid levels reach the top of the first tank. Each tank is equipped with vacuum protection (vent) to prevent container collapse during a pipeline run or oil transfer from the tank.

The tanks are visually inspected on a regular basis for leaks, corrosion, and any other malfunctions or deterioration. The materials and construction of this equipment and associated piping are compatible with the fluids stored and storage conditions such as pressure and temperature.

5.0 SPILL PREVENTION, RESPONSE, AND CLEANUP [40 CFR 112.7(a)(3) and 40 CFR 112.7(b)]

Slawson's internal notification and initial response procedures are included on page C-1 of Appendix C.

5.1 SPILL PREVENTION [40 CFR 112.7(a)(3)(ii) and (iii) and 40 CFR 112.7(b)]

The following sections describe potential spill hazards associated with each element of tank battery equipment. In the event of an overflow or rupture, releases must be contained and cleaned up upon discovery. The cause of any spills, leaks, or overflows must be identified and repaired as soon as practicable and processes modified if the release is process related.

Specific information on direction of surface water runoff can be found in Appendix E (Site- Specific Information). Spill rates are highly variable and dependent upon the type of equipment failure, operating pressures, and current production rates (which change over time and may be programmed on an intermittent basis). Spill rates are assumed to vary, up to the total quantity of the largest container over one minute for a catastrophic tank rupture. The maximum release rate at each facility is included in each site-specific table provided in Appendix E.

The table on the next page summarizes the types of failures expected at these facilities, the potential volume released, and the potential spill rate for each type of equipment failure. Refer to site- specific table and facility diagram included in Appendix E to determine which type of equipment is present at each tank battery.

Produced Water Containers Alternative: Within six months of a facility discharging more than 1,000 U.S. gallons of oil in a single discharge (23.8 bbls), or discharging more than 42 U.S. gallons of oil in each of two discharges as described in §112.1(b) within any twelve month period, from produced water containers (excluding discharges that are the result of natural disasters, acts of war, or terrorism) facility complied with §112.9(c)(2) and (c)(3) which is to [2] Inspect saltwater (oil field brine) disposal facilities often, particularly following a sudden change in atmospheric temperature, to detect possible system upsets capable of causing a discharge. (3) For flowlines and intra-facility gathering lines that are not provided with secondary containment in accordance with §112.7(c), unless you have submitted a response plan under §112.20, provide in your Plan the following:

(i) An oil spill contingency plan following the provisions of part 109 of this chapter.

(ii) A written commitment of manpower, equipment, and materials required to expeditiously control and remove any quantity of oil discharged that might be harmful.

POTENTIAL FAILURE	POTENTIAL VOLUME RELEASED	POTENTIAL SPILL RATE
Complete failure of tank (500 bbls)	Up to 21,000 gallons	Instantaneous
Complete failure of tank (400 bbls)	Up to 16,800 gallons	Instantaneous
Complete failure of tank (300 bbls)	Up to 12,600 gallons	Instantaneous
Partial failure of tank	Up to 16,800 gallons	Gradual to instantaneous
Tank overfill	Up to 3,000 gallons	Up to 50 gallons per minute
Pipe/hose/fitting failure	Up to 16,800 gallons	Up to 50 gallons per minute
Leaking pipe or valve failure	Up to 16,800 gallons	Gradual (less than 5 gallons per minute)
Tanker truck leak or failure	Up to 3,000 gallons	Gradual (less than 25 gallons per minute) to instantaneous
Hose leak during transfer	Up to 3,000 gallons	Up to 50 gallons per minute
Pump rupture or failure	Up to 3,000 gallons	Up to 50 gallons per minute
Reasonable (expected) release during loading	Up to 30 gallons	Up to 5 gallons per minute
Heater-treater pressure relief (pop-off valve)	Up to 4,200 gallons	Up to 50 gallons per minute

5.1.1 Valves

Valves are occasionally moved into the open position by cattle. This occurrence can be prevented by removing valve handles at tank batteries located in livestock grazing areas or by fencing storage areas to prevent these occurrences. As a general rule, handles are purposely left off the valves but left nearby for use when needed. Fencing, if present, is shown on the site-specific facility diagrams included in Appendix E.

5.1.2 Loading Procedures

Small drips at the terminus of the load line are common. These drips are prevented with the implementation of valve maintenance and careful loading procedures by crude oil haulers (pumpers should report sloppy hauling procedures to their supervisors). Drip pans can be installed to collect such drips from the load line; however, drip pans are not required under 40 CFR 112. When drip pans are installed at a facility, they will be regularly checked and emptied.

Aboveground storage tanks are currently surrounded by metal or earthen berms. Load line valves and drain line valves are located at the base of the aboveground steel tanks. In the event of a failure of the load line valve or drain line valve, the entire content of the tank would drain. Above ground storage tank drain lines are located entirely within the berm and are connected directly to the water tank (the primary purpose of these lines is to drain excess water that has separated from the oil in the tank). In the event of a drain line failure or a load line failure where the terminus of the load line is located within the berm, the release would be contained within the berm. Therefore, although it is not required, it is recommended that load line connections for all tanks be located within the secondary containment.

If the terminus of the load line is located outside of the berm, the release is expected to remain within the boundaries of the site. The ground surrounding all facilities is leveled at the time of installation to provide a stable base for the equipment. The level surface also prevents runoff from the site. Given that the sites are leveled and a reasonable release during loading operations would be approximately 50 gallons or less, it is unlikely a spill or leak could migrate from the area. [Note: If a site is not level or general containment is determined to be inadequate, additional general containment must be provided and corrective actions are presented on the Professional Engineer Certification page associated with these facilities and included in Appendix E.] The location of tank loadouts at each facility is illustrated on each facility layout included in Appendix E.

Any spill generated from transfer of liquids, regardless of the spill location, must be cleaned up upon discovery and the cause of the spill determined. In the event of a leaking valve, the valve must be repaired as soon as practicable.

To minimize spills and leaks at the system, vacuum truck operators are present at all times during the loading process. In the event of a release during loading, absorbent materials carried on the transport trucks and by the pumpers would be used to mitigate the release. In the event of a larger release or a release during a precipitation event, earthen diversion berms and dikes will be constructed by the pumper to contain the release within the property boundary while awaiting assistance from outside response contractors or company support operations personnel.

5.1.3 Removing Excess Water from Production Tanks

Releases cannot occur from production tanks (oil tanks) because the tanks are plumbed in such a way that the drain line is plumbed to a recirculating line. Water is diverted to the designated water tank from the heater treater.

There are no valves which could be opened to the atmosphere from the tanks. A leak of oil or excessive water cannot occur if the tanks are set up in the usual Slawson company way. Oil entering the water tank would never exceed the capacity of the water tank causing the water tank to overflow into the berm. Pumpers may not leave a production facility when draining water from production tanks.

5.1.4 Tank Overflow

Overflows may occur if tank capacity is not sufficient and product levels are not regularly checked. At Slawson tank batteries, where multiple production tanks are installed, they are interconnected so that the second tank receives production when the first tank is full (site-specific facility diagrams indicating aboveground piping connections are included in Appendix E). This practice reduces overflows in the event a pumper is delayed from his regularly scheduled site visits. Tank overflows from a well are more likely during the initial stages of production. Special care must be exercised during this time as the production rate is higher and may be more variable. Any overflow will be contained within the sized secondary containment.

5.1.5 Tank Leaks or Ruptures

Tank leaks or ruptures are an uncommon cause of spill events. Leaks are minimized by regular inspections for corrosion, seam failure, and gasket integrity at the clean-out access plate. Ruptures may be associated with lightning strikes (tanks are grounded to minimize lightning damage) or explosions (smoking and other ignition sources must be kept away from tank batteries).

5.1.6 Heater-treaters and other equipment

Heater-treaters are pressure vessels and releases are most commonly associated with a "pop-off" valve. This may result in a mist sprayed over a wide area rather than a fluid flow into the general vicinity of the vessel.

Currently Slawson facilities utilize a wellhead, temporary flare stack, water tank(s), and oil tanks on each site. Because of pending regulations, more equipment may be in place on some sites. When the regulations become effective the specific site diagram will reflect the actual equipment on site within 6 months of installation.

There is a manual choke valve, which is used to stop any liquid from entering the heater-treater in the event of a release, or repair.

5.1.7 Flowlines and Piping [40 CFR 112.9(d)(4)]

Flowlines and piping at production facilities can be sources for releases. The quantity and rates of such events will vary according to failure mode, operating pressures, well deliverability, and duration of the release. Production lines are buried 6 to 8 feet below ground surface to prevent the lines from freezing. Above ground piping and fittings at production facilities are regularly inspected for signs of corrosion and leakage.

The majority of the piping in the field is constructed of steel and installed in the last few years to very recently, as Slawson is currently adding new facilities every month. The lines have about 35 pounds of pressure lines (35 pounds per square inch) and are inspected by the pumper during regularly scheduled site visits. In the event a leak is discovered, the connections are tightened, or the line will be replaced.

A flowline maintenance program is included in Appendix D of this SPCC Plan.

5.2 DISCOVERY [40 CFR 112.7(a)(3)(iv)]

Discharges are typically discovered during the routine inspections conducted at the facility including weekly informal inspections by pumpers and annual formal SPCC inspections. Slawson internal reporting and initial spill response procedures are included on the first page of the Spill Response Guidelines included in Appendix C. [Note: The included Spill Response Guidelines are intended to meet the requirements of 40 CFR 109.] Contact lists and phone numbers of key personnel and organizations to notify if a discharge is discovered are included in Appendix A. A form has been included in Appendix B of this SPCC Plan summarizing the information that must be provided when reporting a discharge.

5.3 RESPONSE [40 CFR 112.7(a)(3)(iv)]

In the event of a leak or overflow, all valves will be closed and the system shutdown to prevent additional releases while response procedures are initiated. When a spill occurs outside of the containment, or in the event of a large or catastrophic release, personnel must take the necessary precautions to contain the spill to the site.

Immediate notification to designated Slawson personnel is mandated and is the key to effective spill and release containment and control. Such notification also allows the company to promptly report a spill event to appropriate government agencies, in accordance with applicable regulatory requirements. A spill reporting notification flow chart is provided in Appendix A. Upon discovery, all spills and releases of crude oil, produced water, drilling fluids, methanol, well treatment chemicals, or associated wastes must be immediately reported to the Environmental/Regulatory Analyst. In the event that the Environmental/Regulatory Analyst cannot be contacted, notification will be made to any of the supervisory personnel shown on the

Internal Emergency Notifications table in Appendix A.

The Environmental/Regulatory Analyst is responsible for mobilizing appropriate spill response, containment, and control manpower and equipment in accordance with the Spill Response Guidelines presented in Appendix C of this SPCC Plan. The provided Spill Response Guidelines are prepared as a best management practice and are intended to comply with 40 CFR 109.

In the event a spill impacts surface water, the Environmental/Regulatory Analyst is responsible for the initial spill report, by telephone, to the National Response Center (immediately after discovery of the spill), Appendix A. The Environmental/Regulatory Analyst must also complete the Spill Response Notification Form provided in Appendix B and report to state and local agencies as appropriate. Spills can also be reported online to the National Response Center at the following web address: <http://www.nrc.uscg.mil/nrchp.html>.

Any crude oil release of 1 barrel or greater must be reported in writing to the North Dakota Industrial Commission, Department of Mineral Resources, Oil and Gas Division (NDIC), using the spill reporting form included in Appendix B within 24 hours of discovery of the spill.

Any release of oil that causes a sheen on nearby surface waters must be reported immediately to the North Dakota Department of Health, Environmental Health Section, (701)328-5210 or 5166 and must be reported to the NDIC as soon as practicable.

Within six months of a facility discharging more than 1,000 U.S. gallons (23.8 Bbls) of oil in a single discharge, or discharging more than 42 U.S. gallons of oil in each of two discharges as described in §112.1(b) within any twelve month period, from flow-through process vessels (excluding discharges that are the result of natural disasters, acts of war, or terrorism), facility will comply with §1129.(c)(2) and (c)(3) by writing reports to appropriate agencies as required.

5.4 CLEANUP AND DISPOSAL [40 CFR 112.7(a)(3)(v)]

The Environmental/Regulatory Analyst will handle the clean-up and disposal of spilled materials in accordance with regulatory requirements. Exploration and production waste is not considered a hazardous waste; therefore, oil-contaminated soil may be disposed of at a permitted landfill.

If assistance is needed, a response contractor (Appendix A) will be called. In the event the material can be salvaged, a vacuum truck contractor will be contacted for removal and the liquid will be properly recycled.

6.0 FLOW DIRECTIONS [40 CFR 112.7(b)]

Site-specific surface water runoff directions shown on the facility layouts in Appendix E are based on the topography surrounding each site. The facilities are located in Richland, and Roosevelt Counties, Montana; and in Divide, Dunn, McKenzie, Mountrail, and Williams Counties, North Dakota.

The sites are typically located on privately owned farms and open rangeland for livestock grazing. The general topography is rolling hills, isolated wetlands, ephemeral ponds, and dry gullies. Lake Sakakawea, which runs virtually through the middle of the Williston Basin, is predominate water feature in the area. The Lake is fed by springs and The Missouri River.

All sites are located in the Missouri River Basin. Watercourses and approximate distances to each watercourse are displayed on each site-specific drawing in Appendix E, where applicable.

7.0 CONTAINMENT [40 CFR 112.7(c), 40 CFR 112.9(c)(2), and 40 CFR 112.9(d)(2)]

Each facility must have general containment sufficient to prevent spills from leaving the site [40 CFR 112.7(c)]. Sized secondary containment (earthen or metal) is required around all tanks and heater-treaters sufficient to contain the shell capacity of the largest container located within the containment plus sufficient freeboard for precipitation [40 CFR 112.9(c)].

General containment is present at all facilities. The ground surrounding all sites is leveled at the time of installation to provide a stable base for the equipment. The level surface also prevents runoff from the site. In most locations, water pools at the site from surrounding areas. [Note: If a site is not level or general secondary containment is determined to be inadequate, additional general containment must be provided and corrective actions presented on the Professional Engineer Certification page associated with those facilities and included in Appendix E.]

Secondary containment in the form of general containment is available at the loading area. Given that the sites are leveled and spills from loadout lines are generally small (< 50 gallons), it is unlikely a spill or leak would migrate from the area. Spills from loadout lines are generally small because all loading/unloading operations are directly observed by purchasers. Vacuum truck operators are equipped with secondary containment materials (including absorbent materials) to clean up small leaks, spills, or drips that might occur during unloading of the tanks.

Sized secondary containment calculations are presented in Appendix E, Site-Specific Information. The table refers to length, width, and height of each berm. These values are multiplied to calculate the volume of berms as follows:

$$(L \times W \times H) - (Z \{ \text{Tanks in the berm} \} + \text{Volume of an average days production}) = \text{Size of berm}$$

L = Length at the base of the inside of the berm W = Width at the base of the inside of the berm H = Height of the berm Z = volume of other tanks inside berm
(Tanks in the berm = vol. of tanks which subtracts from berm volume)

Volume of a precipitation event is expected largest precipitation event which would fall inside the berm) [This is for region 8]

North Dakota adds that the volume of a day's production must also be contained within the berm.

For non-rectangular berms, the formula is adjusted to account for berm geometry.

Berm construction and corrected volume are included in the site-specific table included for each facility in Appendix E.

8.0 DEVIATIONS [40 CFR 112.7(d)]

This SPCC Plan does not deviate from the SPCC Plan requirements of 40 CFR 112.

Spill Response Guidelines have been prepared and are included in Appendix C as a best management practice and are intended to comply with 40 CFR 112.7(d)(1). The inclusion of these Spill Response Guidelines does not imply that there are deviations to 40 CFR 112 in this SPCC Plan.

9.0 INSPECTIONS AND TANK TESTING [40 CFR 112.7(e) and 40 CFR 112.9(d)]

Annual inspections will be completed by the Environmental/Regulatory Analyst, or designee, using the SPCC Inspection Form included in Appendix B of this plan. Annual inspection records will be kept on file for three years at the Slawson office located in Denver, Colorado. Additionally, pumpers, as part of their regular routine, are responsible for inspecting production facilities weekly for deficiencies that could result in a release. In the event a deficiency (including evidence of a release) is discovered, the deficiency is noted on the annual inspection form or in the pumper's field log and reported to the field supervisor or Environmental/Regulatory Analyst and repair or cleanup is completed as soon as practicable. In the event of a repair, the line or tank that was repaired will be tested after repairs have been made.

Pressure tests are conducted in response to rapid production drop-offs as indicated by gas meter readings or production tank measurements. Pumpers check pressure gauges during their weekly inspections and should make note of significant pressure drops; pressure drops out of the ordinary; or pressure drops inconsistent with production rate changes. Flow line routes will be walked during the annual SPCC inspection process.

When necessary, tank testing techniques should be performed in accordance with the Steel Tank Institute *Standard for Inspection of Aboveground Tanks* (SP001).

Facility personnel must inspect the following items and equipment on a regular basis:

- ☐ Facility containment and drainage;
- ☐ Facility bulk storage containers;
- ☐ Facility transfer operations; and
- ☐ Pumping equipment

9.1 FACILITY CONTAINMENT AND DRAINAGE INSPECTIONS [40 CFR 112.9(b)]

9.1.1 Berms/Rainwater

Earthen berms are inspected for adequate capacity, erosion, and oil or water accumulation during weekly routine inspections and during formal annual inspections. Metal berms will be inspected for damage including corrosion of supports and structural damage. Concrete berms and portable containment will be inspected for leaks, cracks, or other signs of failure.

Rainwater that collects in portable or lined containment will generally evaporate. If a substantial amount of precipitation collects within a containment area, the precipitation will be inspected for oil and any oil removed using absorbent booms or by vacuum truck services. If oil accumulation is discovered and the liquid is from one of the tanks, the source will be found and repaired. Oil removed by vacuum truck services will be properly recycled. Berms are not equipped with drain valves for draining precipitation or oil.

Inspection records, including the presence of oil, the amount of oil removed, and precipitation removed will be recorded in the pumpers field logs and will be kept on file for three years.

9.1.2 Ditches and Waterways

Drainage ditches and around the facilities, roadside ditches, watercourses, ponds, etc. near company well pads will be inspected by pumpers for oil accumulations on a regular basis. If evidence of a spill is detected, the source will be found and stopped. Oil to water spill response will initiate and earthen dams or other suitable containment will be constructed, and the oil will be removed by vacuum truck or skimming. The material will be transported to a permitted disposal facility.

9.2 FACILITY BULK STORAGE CONTAINERS [40 CFR 112.9(c)]

9.2.1 Tanks

All liquid storage tanks (including crude oil, produced water, saltwater, methanol, fuel, treatment chemicals, lube oil, etc.) and associated piping are visually inspected for leaks, overflows, and signs of potential problems weekly during the pumper's regularly scheduled site visits. Special emphasis is placed on the inspection of bottom seams, patches, flanges, piping connections, sight-glasses, and other openings. The foundation for each tank will also be inspected. Washout and animal holes can cause the foundation to shift and lead to the unstable installation of a tank.

9.2.2 Line Heaters and Heater-treaters

Heater-treaters are visually inspected weekly during the pumper's regular site visits. Valves, fittings, inspection plates, and sight glasses are carefully inspected for leaks.

9.2.3 Pressure Relief Valves

Pressure relief valves on equipment are checked for leaks, evidence of leaks, and any signs of failure weekly during the pumper's regularly scheduled site visits.

9.3 FACILITY TRANSFER OPERATIONS [40 CFR 112.9(d)]

9.3.1 Valves

All flange joints, valve glands and bodies, drip pans, pipe supports, and bleeder and gauge valves are inspected for leaks weekly during routine pumper inspections. Valves should be in their proper position and locked or sealed, if appropriate.

9.3.2 Flowlines and Piping

Flowlines, injection lines, gathering lines, gas lift lines, and other piping in and around tank batteries, separation facilities, saltwater handling equipment, etc. are inspected for leaks and evidence of spills weekly during the pumper's regularly scheduled site visits. Lines not visible from the road are walked annually during the formal inspection. Slawson's flowline maintenance program is outlined in Appendix D of this SPCC Plan.

9.3.3 Drip Pans

The liquid level in drip or drain pans will be checked and emptied as necessary. Sufficient freeboard must be allowed for precipitation if there is no lid. Closed-top drip pans are preferred.

9.3.4 Saltwater Disposal Facilities

Saltwater disposal facilities are their own separate entity. They are inspected as an oil production facility is and details are located in Appendix E. These facilities are inspected daily during routine pumper inspections and work. Saltwater disposal facilities are inspected following a sudden change in atmospheric temperature as such changes increase the potential for a discharge.

9.4 PUMPING EQUIPMENT

Lube oil storage tanks and the piping systems associated with pumping equipment will be inspected during routine pumper inspections. This includes visually inspecting for leaks around tanks, pumps, and fittings on the piping or tubing.

10.0 PERSONNEL TRAINING [40 CFR 112.7(f)]

Oil handling personnel are trained in the following SPCC related topics:

- ☐ Spill control equipment;
- ☐ Equipment operation and maintenance;
- ☐ Containment, vessel, tank, and piping inspection and maintenance;
- ☐ Spill response, containment, and clean-up;
- ☐ Company policies on reporting and responding to spills; and
- ☐ The contents of this SPCC Plan including site-specific information.

The Environmental/Regulatory Analyst provides SPCC compliance training to all oil handling personnel on an annual basis. Additional tailgate sessions are held as needed before and during certain jobs to review spill potential, necessary precautions, and appropriate responses. A sample SPCC training record form is provided in Appendix B. Training records are maintained by the Environmental/Regulatory Analyst at the Slawson Co office located in Denver, Colorado.

Pumpers are responsible for discharge prevention at their respective facilities and are responsible for reporting operational, maintenance, and spill prevention issues to facility management.

11.0 LOADING RACK/AREA CONTAINMENT [40 CFR 112.7(h)]

Loading racks are not present at any of the facilities covered by this SPCC Plan.

Transport truck service operators remain on site during loading of the product. Transport truck service operators remain in visual contact of the equipment at all times. The operator is responsible for inspecting all connecting lines for leaks and drips prior to departure. See Sections 3.2 and 7.0 of this SPCC Plan regarding general containment at the facilities and Section 5.1.2 regarding loading procedures for loading area containment description.

12.0 BRITTLE FRACTURE REQUIREMENTS [40 CFR 112.7(i)]

If a field-constructed container undergoes repair, alteration, reconstruction, or change in service that might affect the risk for discharge or failure, the container must be evaluated for the risk of failure due to brittle fracture or other catastrophe. This evaluation may be performed using hydrostatic or pressure testing. If necessary, the owner must take the appropriate action to repair or replace the container. There are no field-constructed containers at any of the tank batteries covered by this SPCC Plan.

13.0 CONFORMANCE TO OTHER REQUIREMENTS [40 CFR 112.7(j)]

Tank construction and operation must conform to state and local requirements, including all applicable Uniform Fire Code (UFC) regulations and local fire codes.

Tank battery construction and containment must be constructed and operated in accordance with the Montana and North Dakota rules and regulations.

All spills will be reported to the specific State, the National Response Center (NRC), as detailed in the State Spill Reporting flowchart included in Appendix A.

Releases to surface or subsurface soils or groundwater will be remediated to meet the Montana and North Dakota standards for soil and groundwater.

14.0 QUALIFIED OIL-FILLED OPERATIONAL EQUIPMENT [40 CFR 112.7(k)]

There is currently no qualified oil-filled operational equipment in use at facilities covered by this SPCC Plan.

TABLE 1
Montana Facilities

Pad Number	Well Name	Field	API #	SHL Location	County
357	Android 1-6H	Elm Coulee	2508322908	SE SE S6-T23N-R53E	Richland
244	Archer (Federal) 1-26H	Elm Coulee	2508322907	NW NW S26-T24N-R52E	Richland
368	Arrowhead (Federal) 1-26H	Elm Coulee	2508322901	SE SE S26-T21N-R59E	Richland
127	Avalanche 1H-34	Elm Coulee	2508322752	NE NW S34-T23N-R55E	Richland
282	Avenger 1-12H	Elm Coulee	2508322176	SW SE S12-T25N-R52E	Richland
130	Barbarian 1-14H	Elm Coulee	2508322978	NE NE S14-T23N-R53E	Richland
132	Barracuda 1-32H	Elm Coulee	2508322566	NE NE S32-T24N-R53E	Richland
133	Battalion 1-3H	Elm Coulee, Northeast	2508521780	SE SW S3-T26N-R59E	Roosevelt
134	Baue 2-21	Lone Butte	2508321806	SE SW S21-T25N-R57E	Richland
135	Bayonet 1-34H	Elm Coulee	2508322488	NE NE S34-T24N-R53E	Richland
136	Bearcat State 1-16H	Elm Coulee	2508322290	NE NE S16-T24N-R53E	Richland
137	Berry 34-23X	Rip Rap Coulee	2508521206	NE SW S34-T27N-R59E	Roosevelt
243	Boomerang 3-4H	Elm Coulee	2508323015	NE NW S4-T20N-R60E	Richland
141	Canucks 1H-13	Elm Coulee	2508322751	NW NE S24-T21N-R59E	Richland
142	Canucks 2-13H	Elm Coulee	2508322942	NW NW S24-T21N-R59E	Richland
144	Citadel 2-11-2H	Elm Coulee, Northeast	2508521806	SW SW S11-T26N-R59E	Roosevelt
145	Cleaver 1-30H	Elm Coulee	2508322944	SW SW S30-T21N-R60E	Richland
146	Cobra 1-7H	Elm Coulee	2508322184	NE SE S7-T25N-R54E	Richland
148	Comet 1-32H	Elm Coulee	2508322442	SW SW S32-T26N-R55E	Richland
301	Cricket 1-30-19H	Elm Coulee	2508323168	SW SW S30-T23N-R55E	Richland
152	Culverin 1-32H	Elm Coulee	2508322902	SW SW S32-T21N-R60E	Richland
251	Curmudgeon 1-20H	Elm Coulee	2508323068	SE SE S20-T24N-R52E	Richland
251	Curmudgeon 2-20H	Elm Coulee	2508323080	SE SE S20-T24N-R52E	Richland
153	Cutthroat 1-22H	Elm Coulee	2508322903	SE SW S22-T23N-R53E	Richland
157	DAHL 2-32	Cattails	2508321790	SW NE S32-T26N-R59E	Richland
158	Dart (Federal) 1-30H	Elm Coulee	2508322909	NW NW S30-T21N-R59E	Richland
159	Desperado (Federal) 1-2H	Elm Coulee	2508322928	NW NW S2-T23N-R52E	Richland
253	Dirk Federal 1-22-21H	Elm Coulee	2508322976	NW NW S23-T21N-R59E	Richland
160	Dragonfly 1-36H	Elm Coulee	2508322997	NE NE S36-T23N-R54E	Richland
162	Elvin Reed 1	Ridgelawn	2508321582	NW NW SE S6-T23N-R60E	Richland
167	Flames 1H-4	Elm Coulee	2508322750	S2 SW S4-T21N-R59E	Richland
172	Granley 1-13R	Bainville	2508521444	SE NW S13-T28N-R58E	Roosevelt
175	Hercules 1-2H	Elm Coulee	2508322494	NE NE S2-T23N-R53E	Richland
281	Hercules 4-2H	Elm Coulee	2508323095	SW SW S2-T23N-R53E	Richland
176	Hound Dog State 1-36H	Elm Coulee	2508322368	NW NW S36-T24N-R53E	Richland
177	Interceptor 1-17H	Red Bank	2508521724	NE NE S17-T29N-R59E	Roosevelt
181	Lasso 1-4H	Elm Coulee	2508323006	NE NE S4-T22N-R56E	Richland
186	Matador 1-13H	Elm Coulee	2508322129	SW SE S13-T24N-R53E	Richland
190	Mosquito 1-14H	Elm Coulee	2508322200	SW SE S14-T24N-R53E	Richland
369	Mosquito 3-14-23H	Wildcat Richland	2508323329	NW NE S14-T24N-R53E	Richland
191	Oilers 1H-10	Elm Coulee	2508322754	SE SW S10-T21N-R59E	Richland
193	Pershing 1-24H	Elm Coulee	2508322484	NE NE S24-T24N-R52E	Richland
142	Pilum 1-24H	Elm Coulee	2508322943	NW NW S24-T21N-R59E	Richland
197	Predator 1-15H	Elm Coulee	2508322219	SW SE S15-T24N-R53E	Richland
197	Predator 2-22H	Elm Coulee	2508322286	NW NW S22-T24N-R53E	Richland
200	Python 1-4H	Elm Coulee	2508322554	NE NE S4-T23N-R53E	Richland
285	Python 3-4MLH	Elm Coulee	2508323117	SW SW S4-T23N-R53E	Richland
201	Rapscallion 1-34H	Elm Coulee	2508322946	SE SE S34-T24N-R52E	Richland
202	Rascal 1-18H	Elm Coulee	2508322857	SE SE S18-T23N-R53E	Richland
204	Renegade 1-10H	Elm Coulee, Northeast	2508521750	SE SW S10-T26N-R59E	Roosevelt
208	Rover 1-20H	Elm Coulee	2508322894	NW NW S20-T23N-R53E	Richland
274	Rustler 1-4H	Elm Coulee	2508322949	NE NE S4-T23N-R52E	Richland
209	Saber 1-4H	Elm Coulee	2508322574	SE SE S4-T25N-R52E	Richland
276	Scavenger 1-28H	Elm Coulee	2508323033	NE NE S28-T24N-R52E	Richland
210	Scoundrel 1-8H	Elm Coulee	2508322856	SE SE S8-T23N-R53E	Richland
211	Sentinel 1-22H	Elm Coulee	2508322904	NE NE S22-T24N-R52E	Richland
215	Sparrow 1-10H	Elm Coulee	2508322548	NE NE S10-T23N-R53E	Richland
216	Squadron 1-15-14H	Elm Coulee, Northeast	2508521802	NW NW S15-T26N-R59E	Roosevelt
222	Stinger 1-28H	Elm Coulee	2508322438	NE NE S28-T24N-R53E	Richland
226	Tomado 1-24H	Elm Coulee	2508322277	SE SE S24-T25N-R54E	Richland
229	Typhoon Federal 1-22H	Elm Coulee	2508322270	SW SE S22-T25N-R52E	Richland
233	Vandal 1-16H	Elm Coulee	2508322812	NE NW S16-T23N-R53E	Richland
SWD-9	Verschoot 1-19 SWD	Lane	2508321866	NW SW S19-T23N-R54E	Richland

TABLE 1
Montana Facilities

Pad Number	Well Name	Field	API #	SHL Location	County
234	Villain 1-12H	Elm Coulee	2508322919	NE NE S12-T23N-R52E	Richland
235	Weasel 1-36H	Elm Coulee	2508323012	NW NW S36-T23N-R53E	Richland
SWD-10	Wilson 2-33	Rip Rap Coulee	2508521107	SE NW SW S33-T27N-R59E	Roosevelt
238	Wilson 33-33	Rip Rap Coulee	2508521250	NE NW SE S33-T27N-R59E	Roosevelt
239	Wilson 34-22	Rip Rap Coulee	2508521266	NW SE NW S34-T27N-R59E	Roosevelt

APPENDIX A

Lists

- Emergency Contact List and Phone Numbers
- Federal and State Agency Contacts
- Local Agencies and Emergency Responders
- Contractors/Immediate Work Force

EMERGENCY CONTACT LIST AND PHONE NUMBERS

Company Emergency Contact Number
1-877-257-5793

Owner:

Slawson Exploration Company, Inc.
1675 Broadway, Suite 1600
Denver, CO 80202

24 Hr. Phone: (303) 592-8880
Office: (303) 592-8882

Designated Person Accountable for Health/Safety Related Incidents:

Mark Graves
Safety Manager

Office: (720) 897-8753
24 Hr Cell: (432) 288-2680

Designated Person(s) Accountable for Oil/Produced Water Spill & Response Coordinator:

Raymond Gorka
Environmental/Regulatory Analyst

Office: (720) 259-6402
24 Hr Cell: (303) 748-6438
Home: (303) 797-0959

Eric Sundberg
Environmental Manager

Office: (720) 420-6975
24 Hr Cell: (303) 396-2494

Designated Backup Person Accountable for HSE, Spill Prevention and Backup RC:

Matt Houston
Operations Manager

Office: (720) 897-8759
24 Hr Cell: (512) 944-5528

Company Field Contact

Montana

Allan Cooper

(406) 480-7050

North Dakota

Rod Johansen

(701) 897-0215

Mongoose Trucking and Hot Shot

Shawn Yaeger

(701) 770 0004

Pelican Pipeline

Tom Roberts

(720) 737-9918

Luke Brandjord

(307) 871-5187

Ron Copple

Office: (720) 897-8757
24 Hr Cell: (970) 398-0362

Federal and State Agency Contacts

National Response Center

(800) 424-8802

Montana

Montana Department of Environmental Quality
Enforcement Division P.O. Box 200901
Helena, MT 59620-0901 (406) 431-0014

Montana Disaster and Emergency Services (DES) (406) 841-3911

Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation
1625 Eleventh Ave., Helena, MT 59620 (406) 444-2074

Montana Department of Health – Occupational Health Bureau (406) 444-3671

North Dakota

North Dakota Department of Emergency Services (701) 328-9921
Ask Dispatch for Duty Officer, And this gets on the State Radio. To HWY Patrol, etc.
30 days later fill out a Web EOC form on event

North Dakota Department of Health (701) 328-5210 or 5166

North Dakota Hazardous Materials Emergency Asst. (800) 472-2121
(Spill Reporting)

North Dakota Oil and Gas Division (701) 328-8020

North Dakota Emergency Management (800) 472-2121
(24 Hour Hotline)

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Region 8 (MT)
Denver, Colorado (800) 227-8917 or (303) 293-1788

Bureau of Land Management Montana State Office
222 North 32nd Street, P.O. Box 36800
Billings, Montana 59107-6800 (406) 255-2849 or (406) 255-2872

Bureau of Land Management North Dakota Field Office
99 23rd Avenue West, Suite, Dickinson, ND 58601 (701) 227-7700

U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service North Dakota Field Office
3425 Miriam Avenue, Bismarck, North Dakota 58501-7926 (701) 250-4481

U.S. Fish & Wildlife
Bozeman, Montana (406) 994-5789

Local Agencies and Emergency Responders

Richland County – Local Emergency Planning Committee
Butch Renders 121 3rd Ave. NW Sidney, MT 59270 (406) 433-2220

Richland County – Local Emergency Planning Committee
Dan Sietsema 416 ½ 2nd Ave So. Wolf Point, MT 59201 (406) 653-6224

Ambulance – Fairview Ambulance
Fairview, MT 911

Hospital – Community Memorial
Sidney, MT (406) 482-2120

Doctor – On Call
Sidney, MT (406) 482-2120

Fire Department – Fairview Fire Dept.
Fairview, MT 911

Local Police – Fairview Police Department
Fairview, MT (406) 747-5531

County Sheriff – Richland County Sheriff
Sidney, MT 911

Highway Patrol – Montana Highway Patrol
Helena, MT (406) 444-3780

Local Agencies and Emergency Responders

Local Emergency Planning Committee Mountrail County
Don Longmir P.O. Box 69 Stanley, ND 58784-0069 (701) 628-2909

Ambulance – Ambulance Svc. Of Stanley
Stanley, ND (701) 628-2975

Hospital – Mountrail County Medical Ctr.
Stanley, ND (701) 628-2424

Doctor – On Call, Stanley, ND (701) 628-2424

Fire Department – Stanley Fire Dept.
Stanley, ND 911 (701) 628-2446

Local Police – Stanley Police Department
New Town, ND (701) 628-2225

County Sheriff – Mountrail County Sheriff
101 S. Main St. Stanley, ND 58784 (701) 628-2975

Highway Patrol – North Dakota Highway Patrol
10 East Blvd. Dept 504 Bismarck, ND 58505 (701) 328-2455

Contractors/Immediate Work Force

Dozer & Backhoe – Gold Star Production (701) 497-3120
Portal Service Co. Lignite, ND (701) 933-2314
W.L. Neu Construction Fairview, MT (406) 742-5549
Franz Construction Sidney, MT (406) 482-4760

Vacuum and Tank – Mongoose Trucking & Hot Shot (701) 770-0561
Golden Eagle Trucking Inc. Sidney, MT (406) 433-2247
Koch Service Inc. Williston, ND (701) 572-6075
Water/Vac. Trucks – Ferrell Transport Tioga, ND (701) 664-2594

Trucks & Labor – TNT Well Services Sidney, MT (406) 482-7870

Electrical – H&H Electric Williston, ND (701) 774-1001

Roustabout – Mitchell Roustabout Service Sidney, MT (406) 482-4427
– Tiger Roustabout Service Sidney, MT (406) 765-7176

Hot Oil Trucks – Venture Oilfield Tioga, ND (701) 664-2506
– TNT Well Services Sidney, MT (406) 482-7870

Welders – Clausen's Welding Inc.
Williston, ND (701) 572-6727

Welders – TLM Welding
Williston, ND (701) 572-8093

Cleanup Materials

National Oilwell
Williston, ND (701) 572-3781

LTV Energy Products Co.
Sidney, MT (406) 482-4620

Appendix B

Forms and Checklists

- North Dakota Burn Permit
- BLM Incident Report



APPLICATION FOR APPROVAL TO BURN LIQUID HYDROCARBONS

North Dakota Department of Health
Division of Air Quality SFN8506 (12-07)

INSTRUCTIONS

Complete both sides of this form. Send completed form to the address listed below.

Applicant's Name		Company Name			Telephone Number	
Mailing Address		City			State	Zip Code
Location of Burn Site		3 Section	Section	Township	Range	County
Description of Material To Be Burned					Amount (Bbls)	
How Did The Spill Occur and Approximate Amount of Spill						
All oil spills must be reported to the North Dakota Industrial Commission - Oil and Gas Division					Date Reported	
If material is not threatening water contamination and if amount is > 20 barrels, have alternate methods of disposal been investigated such as reclamation? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No						
Reason for Burning						
Approximate Date Burning Will Be Completed (Subject to Atmospheric Conditions)				Amount of Time Required to Complete Burn		

TOWNS WITHIN FIVE MILES

NAME OF TOWN	DIRECTION FROM BURN SITE	DISTANCE FROM BURN SITE

OCCUPIED RESIDENCES WITHIN ONE MILE

NAME OF OCCUPANT	DIRECTION FROM BURN SITE	DISTANCE FROM BURN SITE

COMMENTS

--

I, the undersigned, understand that approval to conduct open burning does not exempt or excuse any person from the consequences, damages, or injuries which may result therefrom. I also agree to comply with the conditions of Chapter 33-15-04 of the North Dakota Air Pollution Control Rules, and the conditions listed on the Approval to Open Burn Liquid Hydrocarbons when granted by the Department.

Applicant's Signature Date

Send completed application to: North Dakota Department of Health
Division of Air Quality 918 E. Divide Ave., 2nd Floor Bismarck, ND 58501-1947 (701)328-5188
Fax: (701)328-5185
SFN 8506 (1-01)

INSTRUCTIONS

SKETCH MAP

1. Starting the burn site at the center, identify all occupied residences that are located within one mile of the site.

Scale: 1 inch = 1 mile

AN APPROVAL TO OPEN BURN LIQUID HYDROCARBONS IS SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING:

1. Only those liquid hydrocarbons that cannot be practicably recovered or otherwise lawfully disposed of in some other manner may be burned.
2. The burning shall comply with all applicable state and local rules, codes and ordinances.
3. When the burning is conducted near any highway or public road, it must be controlled so that a traffic hazard is not created as the result of the air contaminants being emitted.
4. The burning must not be conducted within a city or adjacent to an occupied residence or in such proximity that the ambient air of such city or occupied residence may be affected by the air contaminants being emitted.
5. Except in an emergency, the burning of liquid hydrocarbons may not be conducted in such proximity of any Class I area, as defined in Chapter 33-15-15 of the North Dakota Air Pollution Control Rules, that the ambient air of such area is adversely impacted by the air contaminants emitted, and that the visibility of such area is adversely impacted as defined in Chapter 33-15-19 of the North Dakota Air Pollution Control Rules.
6. The local/appropriate fire department or county sheriff's office must be notified at least two hours prior to burning.
7. Burning activities must be attended and supervised at all times burning is in progress.
8. Burning is prohibited if the fire index is in the "extreme" category as issued by the National Weather Service. Notification to the Department is required prior to starting the burn if the fire index is in the "very high" category.
9. If state or local officials determine conditions to be unsafe for open burning, such burning must cease until conditions are deemed to be safe by such officials.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

FORM APPROVED
OMB No. 1004-0137
Expires: July 31, 2010

SUNDRY NOTICES AND REPORTS ON WELLS
Do not use this form for proposals to drill or to re-enter an
abandoned well. Use Form 3160-3 (APD) for such proposals.

SUBMIT IN TRIPLICATE - Other instructions on page 2.

1. Type of Well <input type="checkbox"/> Oil Well <input type="checkbox"/> Gas Well <input type="checkbox"/> Other		5. Lease Serial No.
2. Name of Operator		6. If Indian, Allottee or Tribe Name
3a. Address	3b. Phone No. (include area code)	7. If Unit of CA/Agreement, Name and/or No.
4. Location of Well (Footage, Sec., T., R., M., or Survey Description)		8. Well Name and No.
		9. API Well No.
		10. Field and Pool or Exploratory Area
		11. Country or Parish, State

12. CHECK THE APPROPRIATE BOX(ES) TO INDICATE NATURE OF NOTICE, REPORT OR OTHER DATA

TYPE OF SUBMISSION	TYPE OF ACTION			
<input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Intent	<input type="checkbox"/> Acidize	<input type="checkbox"/> Deepen	<input type="checkbox"/> Production (Start/Resume)	<input type="checkbox"/> Water Shut-Off
<input type="checkbox"/> Subsequent Report	<input type="checkbox"/> Alter Casing	<input type="checkbox"/> Fracture Treat	<input type="checkbox"/> Reclamation	<input type="checkbox"/> Well Integrity
<input type="checkbox"/> Final Abandonment Notice	<input type="checkbox"/> Casing Repair	<input type="checkbox"/> New Construction	<input type="checkbox"/> Recomplete	<input type="checkbox"/> Other _____
	<input type="checkbox"/> Change Plans	<input type="checkbox"/> Plug and Abandon	<input type="checkbox"/> Temporarily Abandon	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Convert to Injection	<input type="checkbox"/> Plug Back	<input type="checkbox"/> Water Disposal	

13. Describe Proposed or Completed Operation: Clearly state all pertinent details, including estimated starting date of any proposed work and approximate duration thereof. If the proposal is to deepen directionally or recomplete horizontally, give subsurface locations and measured and true vertical depths of all pertinent markers and zones. Attach the Bond under which the work will be performed or provide the Bond No. on file with BLM/BIA. Required subsequent reports must be filed within 30 days following completion of the involved operations. If the operation results in a multiple completion or recompletion in a new interval, a Form 3160-4 must be filed once testing has been completed. Final Abandonment Notices must be filed only after all requirements, including reclamation, have been completed and the operator has determined that the site is ready for final inspection.)

14. I hereby certify that the foregoing is true and correct. Name (Printed/Typed)	Title
Signature	Date

THIS SPACE FOR FEDERAL OR STATE OFFICE USE

Approved by	Title	Date
Conditions of approval, if any, are attached. Approval of this notice does not warrant or certify that the applicant holds legal or equitable title to those rights in the subject lease which would entitle the applicant to conduct operations thereon.	Office	

Title 18 U.S.C. Section 1001 and Title 43 U.S.C. Section 1212, make it a crime for any person knowingly and willfully to make to any department or agency of the United States any false, fictitious or fraudulent statements or representations as to any matter within its jurisdiction.

(Instructions on page 2)

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

This form is designed for submitting proposals to perform certain well operations and reports of such operations when completed as indicated on Federal and Indian lands pursuant to applicable Federal law and regulations. Any necessary special instructions concerning the use of this form and the number of copies to be submitted, particularly with regard to local area or regional procedures and practices, are either shown below, will be issued by or may be obtained from the local Federal office.

SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Item 4 - Locations on Federal or Indian land should be described in accordance with Federal requirements. Consult the local Federal office for specific instructions.

Item 13 - Proposals to abandon a well and subsequent reports of abandonment should include such special information as is required by the local Federal office. In addition, such proposals and reports should include reasons for the abandonment; data on any former or present productive zones or other zones with present significant fluid contents not sealed off by cement or otherwise; depths (top and bottom) and method of placement of cement plugs; mud or other material placed below, between and above plugs; amount, size, method of parting of any casing, liner or tubing pulled and the depth to the top of any tubing left in the hole; method of closing top of well and date well site conditioned for final inspection looking for approval of the abandonment.

NOTICES

The Privacy Act of 1974 and the regulation in 43 CFR 2.48(d) provide that you be furnished the following information in connection with information required by this application.

AUTHORITY: 30 U.S.C. 181 et seq., 351 et seq., 25 U.S.C. 396; 43 CFR 3160.

PRINCIPAL PURPOSE: The information is used to: (1) Evaluate, when appropriate, approve applications, and report completion of subsequent well operations, on a Federal or Indian lease; and (2) document for administrative use, information for the management, disposal and use of National Resource lands and resources, such as: (a) evaluating the equipment and procedures to be used during a proposed subsequent well operation and reviewing the completed well operations for compliance with the approved plan; (b) requesting and granting approval to perform those actions covered by 43 CFR 3162.3-2, 3162.3-3, and 3162.3-4; (c) reporting the beginning or resumption of production, as required by 43 CFR 3162.4-1(c) and (d) analyzing future applications to drill or modify operations in light of data obtained and methods used.

ROUTINE USES: Information from the record and/or the record will be transferred to appropriate Federal, State, local or foreign agencies, when relevant to civil, criminal or regulatory investigations or prosecutions in connection with congressional inquiries or to consumer reporting agencies to facilitate collection of debts owed the Government.

EFFECT OF NOT PROVIDING THE INFORMATION: Filing of this notice and report and disclosure of the information is mandatory for those subsequent well operations specified in 43 CFR 3162.3-2, 3162.3-3, 3162.3-4.

The Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 requires us to inform you that:

The BLM collects this information to evaluate proposed and/or completed subsequent well operations on Federal or Indian oil and gas leases.

Response to this request is mandatory.

The BLM would like you to know that you do not have to respond to this or any other Federal agency-sponsored information collection unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

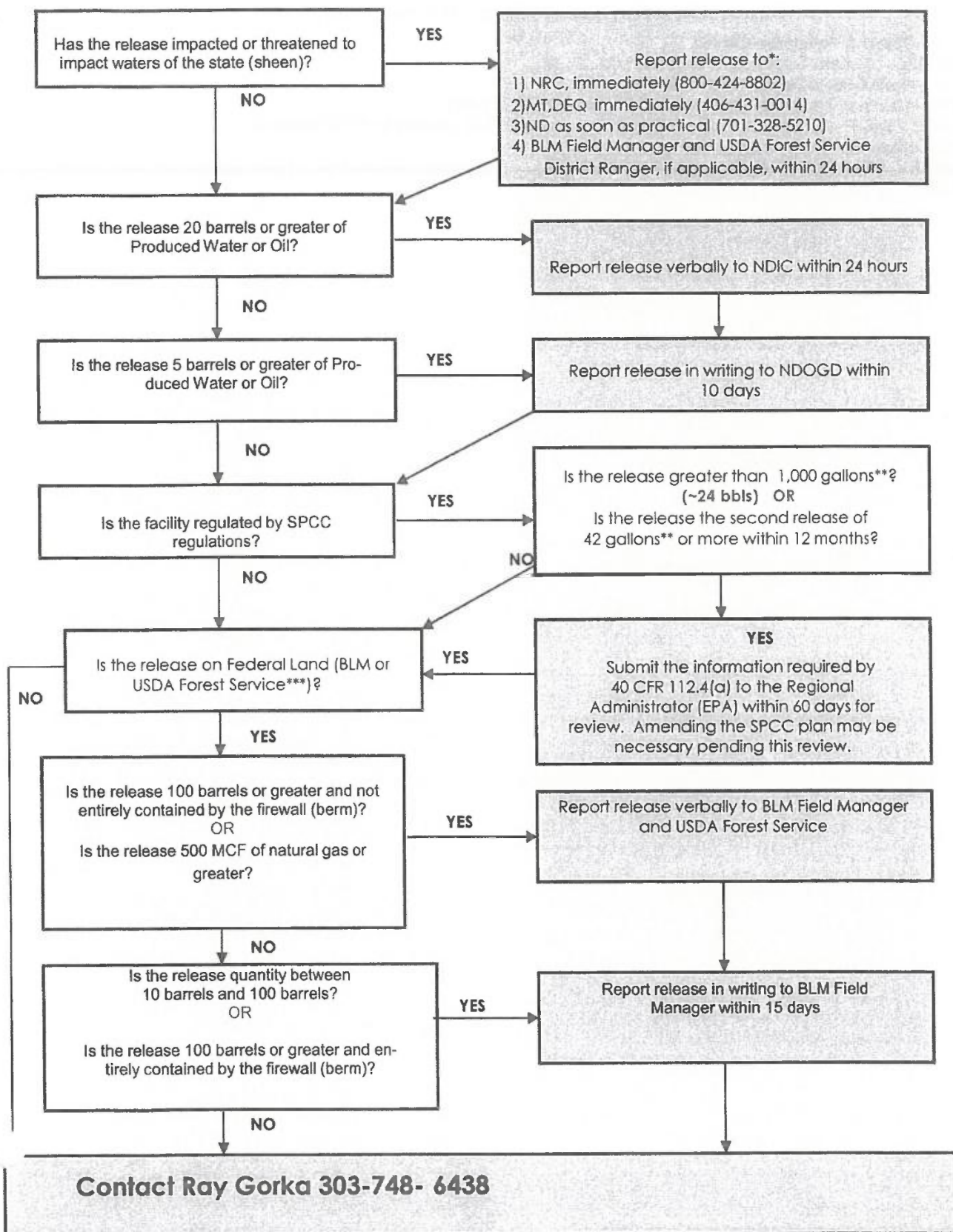
BURDEN HOURS STATEMENT: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 8 hours per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding the burden estimate or any other aspect of this form to U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management (1004-0137), Bureau Information Collection Clearance Officer (WO-630), 1849 C St., N.W., Mail Stop 401 LS, Washington, D.C. 20240

APPENDIX C

Spill Response Guidelines

- Montana Oilfield Related Spill Report
- North Dakota Oilfield Related Environmental Incident Report
- Oil Spill Contingency Plan

SPILL REPORTING REQUIREMENTS



Coordinate Necessary Cleanup through CO X "responsible person"

.RC - National Response Center

MT DEQ- Montana Department Environmental Quality

ND - North Dakota Department of Health

EPA - Environmental Protection Agency, Region 8 (800) 227-8917

SPCC - Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures (SPCC Contact for EPA Region 8

BLM - Bureau of Land Management

USDA - United States Department of Agriculture

MCF - 1,000 cubic feet

From Sam T.....

Dealing with the Media in a Crisis

All: Safety has always been a priority with Slawson Exploration Co., Inc. We have an excellent safety record and want to keep it that way. We are, however, performing some very technical operations in a very challenging environment and the potential exists for a mishap. Should one occur, it is possible that a news crew might show up. The following text is designed to provide some basic preparation to help you deal with the media.

---The first and foremost goal is to protect the integrity and reputation of the Company---

One thing to remember that is crucial in a crisis is tell it all, tell it fast and tell the truth. If you do this, you have done all you can to minimize the situation.

- Never try to lie, deny or hide your involvement
- Don't stonewall.
- Never say "No comment." But don't be afraid to say "I don't know."
- Be diplomatic, confident and refrain from becoming angry with journalists.
- Don't talk off the record
- Never, under any circumstances, release the names of any injured parties until the Company has contacted their next of kin
- Above all, remember this: You can't stop the reporting of a story. You can only influence it.

^|BEPREPARED

- Understand that the media needs a story... let it be a controlled story that will help restore the public's confidence in how you treat the safety and security of your operations.
- Anticipate questions reporters will ask. Determine ahead of time what you will say and what you won't or can't say. Have fact sheets prepared.
- Speak in sound bites —short sentences and concise thoughts. Don't ramble. Emphasize key points and don't deviate from them.
- Avoid extremes. Do not defend yourself too strenuously, appearing too eager to avoid blame.
- Maintain an open mind and a good attitude about dealing with the media. Much of the time these professionals want to work with you, not against you. Your comfort level or attitude toward the media could influence the treatment you receive.
- Announce that you take the problem seriously. Then take it seriously, even if you think the issue is non-existent or overblown. Whether it was a real problem before, it certainly is a reputation management issue now that the press has it.
- Don't lie. That alone can sometimes be the difference between a hostile story and one that respects the sometimes-complicated choices we all make when performing our duties.
- Develop a response other than "no comment", such as "we are trying to answer that question ourselves."

Can I get back to you on that?" Following are several examples:

Example #1: "Safety has always been a priority with Slawson Exploration and this is an extremely unusual occurrence. Slawson has been in business for 50 years and has an impeccable safety record. We are working diligently to control the situation and we have the very best people in place. We will conduct a thorough investigation of the circumstances involved here, and any comments made before the investigation is complete would be premature."

Example #2: "Working by the lake is obviously an environmentally sensitive location. To ensure that the lake waters are protected, Slawson has worked closely with the NDIC, BLM, U.S. Army Corp of Engineers, U.S. Dept of Fish and Wildlife and surface owners to ensure that all adequate safeguards are in place. This is a carefully planned operation and the protection of the environment was a top priority in the planning phase. We have a contingency plan in place to ensure that no significant pollution occurs and that plan is being implemented as we speak."

Example #3: "Slawson has a professionally engineered well control response plan with Wild Well Control, Inc. The well control coordinator has been notified of this event and equipment and personnel are already being mobilized. We have spill prevention equipment on location that is being deployed by rig personnel and we also have a plan in place with a local safety company to provide quick-response basic safety and spill control services while a larger operation is coordinated. We have carefully prepared for any eventuality and those plans are being implemented as we speak."

POSITION YOURSELF FOR POSSIBLE LINES OF QUESTIONING

Probably the best defense against negative publicity is to be prepared with ready answers to probable questions and a couple of choice sound bytes that will look good in the paper or sound good when quoted.

Examples of categories to consider for positioning are:

- Human error - all Slawson personnel are highly trained and experienced professionals with many years of experience in this type of operation.
- Inadequate standard operating procedures - we have detailed drilling and completion procedures designed and proven to minimize risk to both personnel and the environment.
- Inadequate supervision - our operations are supervised 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

- Inadequate quality control - we have a team of professionals that constantly monitors the progress of the well, both in the field and in Denver.
- Errors of judgment - our personnel are called upon to make judgment calls every day. These calls are based on their years of experience operating in these conditions and other professional training.
- Keep in mind that people tend to remember what they hear first and last. Start positive and finish positive. Speak with confidence and let the audience know that you are in control and the situation is being properly handled. Mention that you are in contact with the home office and the situation is the top priority of management in Denver.

Avoid pointing the finger at any potential cause until the investigation is completed. A simple, misplaced comment can have serious negative consequences for the Company. Sometimes accidents happen even though the proper procedures have been followed. Stress Slawson's lengthy safety record and point out that we have a good record because of the policies, procedures and personnel that we have in place.

C) PRACTICING TOUGH QUESTIONS

Don't volunteer information unless it is a point the company wants to make and the question hasn't been asked.

Always do what you can to make a complicated issue as simple as you can for reporters. If the crisis was caused by a piece of equipment consider bringing in a similar piece of equipment to show reporters. At the very least provide a schematic or drawing.

- If you don't have the answer or can't answer, do admit it and move on to another topic.
- Don't fall for that "A or B" dilemma. There are always more options than may be readily apparent.
- Don't accept "what if" questions. Deal with the facts and current conditions
- Don't think you have to answer every question.
- Don't speak for someone else --beware of the absent-party trap.
- Don't answer inappropriate questions; simply say it is "not an appropriate topic for you to address at this time."

D) FIRST STEPS IN A WELL CONTROL EMERGENCY SITUATION:

- 1) Evacuate location
- 2) Account for all personnel
- 3) Eliminate all potential ignition sources

- 4) Call Mark McCallister (303-748-1602), Matt Houston(512-944-5528) or Todd Slawson (303-478- 3290)
- 5) Station a person at the entrance to location to eliminate any traffic onto location
- 6) Designate a person to evacuate any houses in the area that may be affected
- 7) If located near a high occupancy area, enlist the help of local police/fire departments to evacuate the neighborhood
- 8) Get OnSite Safety on location with LEL (lower explosive limit) equipment to continuously monitor ignition potential.
- 9) Get earth moving equipment on location and start trenching and berming as needed to keep any spilled liquids contained. Always be aware of ignition potential and do not operate any earth moving equipment in a downwind area.

Emergency Contact List

- 1) Slawson: Mark McCallister 303-748-1602, Matt Houston: 512-944-5528, Todd Slawson: 303-478-3290
- 2) WildWellControl: Joe Dean Thompson, 281-784-4700
- 3) CuddWellControl: Troy White, 713-849-2769, cell: 832-316-9187
- 4) OnSiteSafety: Nick Thomas, 877-343-3473, cell: 307-797-6929, alt.: 307-472-1970
- 5) NDIC: 701-328-8020

North Dakota Spill Report							
Operator							Telephone Number 303-592-8880
Address 1675 Broadway, #1600				City Denver,	State CO	Zip Code 80202	
Well Name and Number or Facility Name				Field			
Location of Well or Facility	Footages F L F	L Qtr-Qtr	Section	Township N	Range W	County	
Description of Spill Location if not on Well or Facility Site and/or Distance and Direction from Well or Facility							
Directions to Site							
Release Discovered By		Date Release Discovered		Time Release Discovered		Date Release Controlled	
						Time Release Controlled	
Company Personnel Notified		How Notified			Date Notified		Time Notified
Type of Incident		Root Cause of Release			Date Clean up Activities Concluded		
Distance to Nearest Residence or Occupied Building				Distance to Nearest Fresh Water Well			
Piping Specifics (If Applicable)				Location of Piping			
Size (Decimal Format)		Type					
Volume of Release	Oil	Saltwater		Other			
Volume of Release Recovered	Oil	Saltwater		Other			
Was Release Contained Within Dike If No, Was Release Contained on Well Site If No, Was Release Contained on Facility Site or Pipeline ROW							
al Extent of Release if not Within Dike		Affected Medium			General Land Use		
Describe Cause of Release or Fire and Other Type of Incidents, Root Causes of Release, Land Uses, and Released Substances							
Action Taken to Control Release and Clean Up/ Action Undertaken							
Potential Environmental Impacts							
Planned Future Action and/or Action Taken to Prevent Reoccurrence							
Where Were Recovered Liquids Disposed							
Where Were Recovered Solids Disposed							
Weather Conditions	Wind Speed MPH	Wind Direction	Temperature F	Skies		Estimated Cleanup Cost Damage Value	
Regulatory Agencies/Others Notified NDIC/NDDH		Person Notified		Date Notified		Time Notified	
Fee Surface Owner						Notified By	
Federal Agency Lease Number							
BLM							
USFS							
Report Originator			Title			Date	
Reviewed By			Title			Date	

OIL SPILL CONTINGENCY PLAN 40 CFR 112.7(a)(5) & 40 CFR 112.7(d)

This Oil Spill Contingency Plan (Plan) was prepared in accordance with 40 CFR 112.7(a)(5) to address discharges of oil from the facilities covered by the Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan. It also addresses oil discharges from field operations where secondary containment is impracticable, per 40 CFR 112.7(d). This Plan complements the prevention and control measures presented in the SPCC Plan by defining procedures and tactics for reporting and responding to discharges of oil.

The Plan is intended to protect the public and minimize damage to the environment by providing a timely, efficient, coordinated and effective action plan to respond to oil discharges. The plan is consistent with the National Oil and Hazardous Materials Pollution Contingency Plan and follows the guidelines provided in 40 CFR 109.

40 CFR 109.5 (a) Definition of the authorities, responsibilities and duties of all persons.

Slawson Management is responsible for:

- Ensuring the necessary resources for control and cleanup are available;
- Ensuring that personnel are adequately trained to notice, report and respond to oil discharges.

Slawson Response Coordinator, currently the Environmental/Regulatory Analyst, is responsible for:

- Overall coordination of the control and cleanup of the oil discharge;
- Committing the necessary resources (including monetary);
- Requesting additional assistance from outside contractors and/or the Federal authorities if necessary;
- Ensuring repairs are made prior to putting equipment back in service;
- Ensuring that proper notifications are made to Federal, State and Local agencies, including any follow up documentation;
- Providing site safety plan if necessary;
- Coordinating disposal of contaminated material;
- Being familiar with the SPCC and Oil Spill Contingency Plans;
- Being alert for oil discharges and responding to them as appropriate;
- Assisting, as required, in the control and cleanup of the oil discharge;

40 CFR 109.5(b) Establishment of notification procedures.

Slawson owns and operates oil production facilities located in the Richland and Roosevelt Counties, Montana; and in Dunn, Divide, McKenzie and Williams Counties North Dakota. Personnel are trained to look for and report any oil discharge. The Emergency Contact List in Appendix A lists all contacts in the event of a spill. Depending on the size and nature of the oil discharge some or all of these contacts will be notified.

As described in this Oil Spill Contingency Plan, the Response Coordinator will be notified in the event of a release. Notification forms are provided in Appendix B. These forms are designed to assist in providing information in the event of a discharge/release/spill. The forms

will help document the event, identify information that needs to be obtained, and list site specific information. Depending on the size and site conditions of the spill, the Response Coordinator may have to report the release to various state and federal regulatory agencies. The following paragraphs summarize the notification requirements for various regulatory programs.

The reporting requirements for spills under the Clean Water Act, Montana Rules and Regulations, North Dakota and the Comprehensive Emergency Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) are as follows:

1. If a spill threatens waters of the State of Montana (causes a sheen or film on surface water or staining of adjoining shorelines), the spill must be reported to the National Response Center, Montana Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ) and the appropriate Local Emergency Response Committee (LEPC) immediately.
2. If the spill is greater than 25 gallons, notify Montana Disaster and Emergency Services (MDES) or MDEQ within 24 hours and written reports should be submitted upon request.

The reporting requirements for spills from Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation /Oil and Gas Conservation Commission (MDNRC) regulated facilities are:

1. If the spill is less than 50 bbl of oil or water containing more than 15,000 ppm total dissolved solids (TDS) and it does not threaten a residence, occupied structure, livestock or waters of the State of Montana and can be immediately contained and cleaned up, it is not reportable to MDNRC.
2. If a spill threatens a residence, occupied structure, livestock or waters of the State of Montana, the spill must be reported to MDNRC immediately and a written report to the board administrator must be submitted within five working days.
3. If the spill is greater than 50 bbl (2,100 gallons) or oil or water containing more than 15,000 ppm TDS, notify the MDNRC Board Administrator immediately and provided a written report within 5 working days.
4. Prevent the spread of oil by deploying absorbents (i.e. booms), by building diversion structures (i.e. berms), or digging temporary containment pits.
2. Direct clean-up of the oil and oil contaminated material.
3. Arrange to have soil and/or water samples analyzed. If contaminants are below the North Dakota Department of Health, Guidelines for Cleanup Action Levels for Gasoline and other Petroleum Hydrocarbons, concentrations clean up is complete.
- Containerize contaminated material (soil, water, absorbent material, etc.).
5. Disposal of Recovered Product and Contaminated Response Material

Recovered product can either be added to another tank or disposed of at an appropriate disposal site. Properly characterize, label and store all contaminated material. Dispose of contaminated material in accordance with all applicable solid and hazardous waste regulations using a licensed waste hauler and disposal facility.

Termination

1. Arrange for necessary repairs to equipment or flowlines.
2. Review circumstances that led to the discharge and take necessary precautions to prevent a recurrence.
3. Submit any required follow-up reports to the authorities.
4. Update the SPCC and Oil Spill Contingency Plan as necessary.

40 CFR 109.5(e) Specific and Well Defined Procedures to Facilitate Recovery of Damages

In addition to the spill reporting requirements listed above, if a spill that threatens waters of the State occurs on land owned by Bureau of Land Management (BLM), it is reportable to BLM. Similarly, if a spill threatens fish or wildlife, it must be reported to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Spill Response Training

Annual Training

Slawson provides the following minimum training to oil-handling personnel:

- Operation and maintenance of equipment to prevent oil discharges;
- Oil discharge procedure protocols;
- Applicable oil spill prevention (State & Federal) laws, rules, and regulations;
- General facility operations; and
- The contents of the facility SPCC Plan and applicable pollution control laws, rules, and regulations.

Training is conducted prior to assignment of job responsibilities and then again annually. Training includes oil spill prevention, SPCC Plan requirements, and federal and state pollution prevention and spill reporting/response requirements.

All field operation personnel are familiar with the location of spill response equipment and response strategies, and with the SPCC and Oil Spill Contingency Plans. They receive annual training in the deployment of response material.

Sufficient equipment to respond to the majority of oil discharges is available through Slawson contractors and consultants and is accessible 24-hours a day to field operation personnel. Available spill equipment and materials includes straw, hay, sawdust, sand, dispersants, detergents, chemicals, foam, shovels, barrels, trucks, and spill kits. This equipment is verified on a quarterly basis by designated personnel to ensure it is readily accessible.

41 CFR 109.5(d) Provisions for well defined and specific action to be taken after discovery and notification of an oil discharge.

Slawson has the primary responsibility to provide the initial response to oil discharge incidents originating from its operations. To accomplish this, Slawson has designated Ray Gorka, as the qualified Response Coordinator (RC). In addition, Slawson maintains an Emergency Response Team (Contact List), some or all of which may be mobilized depending on the size and nature of the oil discharge.

Upon the discovery of an oil discharge the RC will be notified so that appropriate action can be taken. The RC has the authority to direct and coordinate response operations and may request assistance from Federal authorities as necessary.

Tank batteries are inspected daily during the work week and flowlines are inspected by visual drivebys. In the event of a discharge, the first priority is to stop the product flow and to shut off all ignition sources, followed by the containment, control, and mitigation of the discharge. Specifically, the following response procedures will be implemented:

Response Procedures

Detection:

1. Notify the Response Coordinator that an oil spill has occurred (provide location, source, amount, nearby areas of concern, etc.).
2. Shut off ignition sources (motors, electrical circuits, open flames).
3. Turn off pumping unit that charges or provides flow to the flowlines.
4. Locate the source of flowline leak.
5. Attempt to stop the source of the leak, if it can be done safely.
6. Initiate containment.

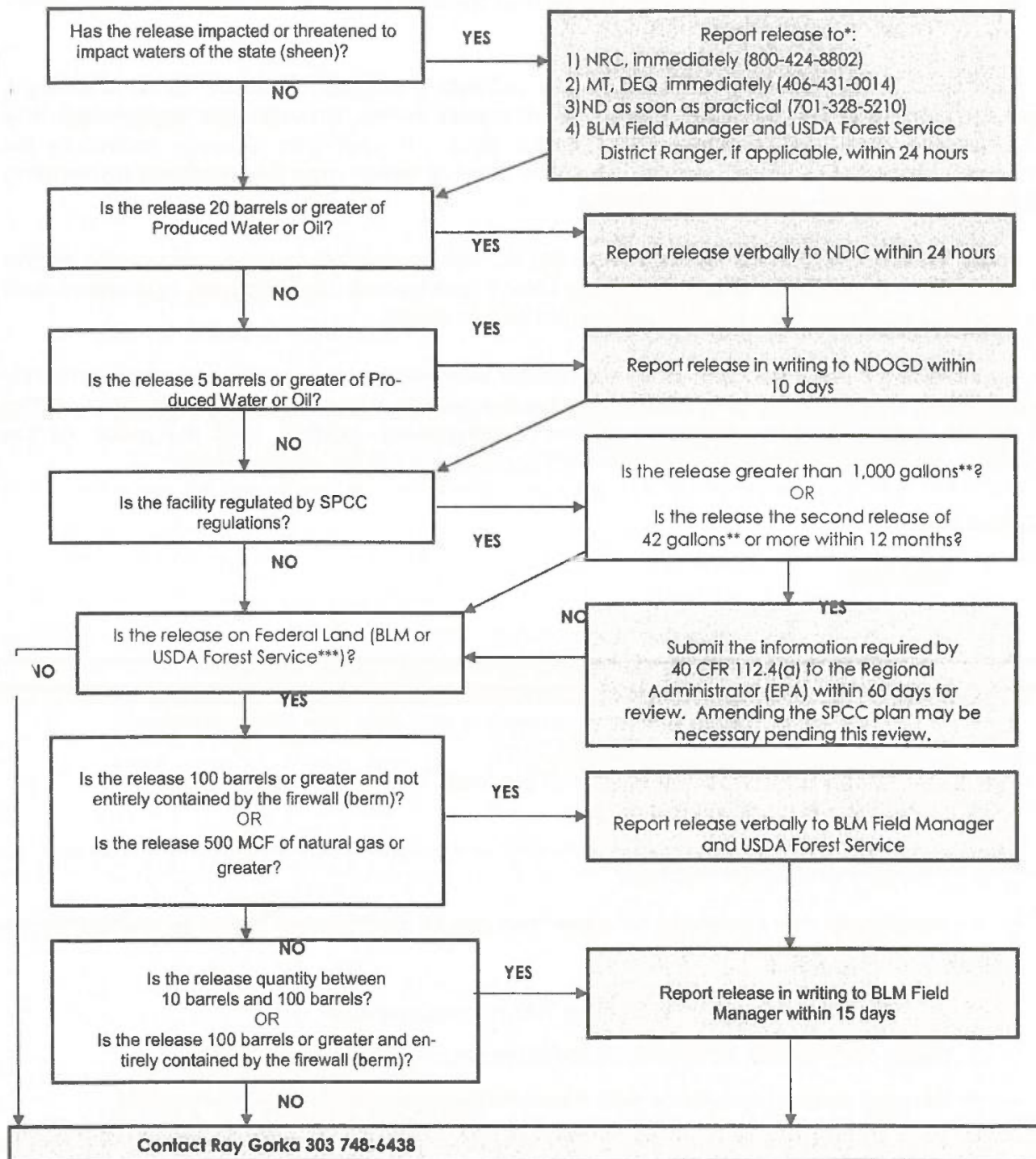
Assessment and Notifications:

1. Investigate the discharge to assess the actual or potential threat to human health or the environment.
2. Mobilize the Emergency Response Team if necessary.
3. Make appropriate notifications to Federal, State, and Local agencies.
4. Request outside assistance from local emergency responders, as needed.
5. Communicate with property owners regarding the discharge and actions taken to mitigate the damage.

Control and Recovery

An Environmental Incident Report will be filled out by the RC/Environmental Regulatory Analyst and maintained on file in the Denver Office. Any other documentation regarding the oil discharge will also be kept on file.

SPILL REPORTING REQUIREMENTS



Coordinate Necessary Cleanup through CO X "responsible person"

NRC - National Response Center

MT DEQ- Montana Department Environmental Quality

ND - North Dakota Department of Health

EPA - Environmental Protection Agency, Region 8 (800) 227-8917

SPCC - Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures (SPCC Contact for EPA Region 8

BLM - Bureau of Land Management

USDA - United States Department of Agriculture

MCF - 1,000 cubic feet

APPENDIX D

Flowline Maintenance Program

- Flowline Maintenance Program
- Annual SPCC Field Inspection Form
- Personnel Training Log
- Discharge Prevention Log

LOWLINE MAINTENANCE PROGRAM [40 CFR 112.9(d)(4)]

Flowlines and piping at production facilities can be sources for releases. The quantity and rates of such events will vary according to failure mode, operating pressures, current production rates, and duration of the release.

Flowlines and intra-facility gathering lines and associated valves and equipment are compatible with the type of production fluids, their potential corrosivity, volume and pressure, and other conditions expected in the operational environment.

The majority of the piping in the field is constructed of wrapped steel pipe. The lines are considered low pressure lines (15 to 50 pounds per square inch maximum). Flowline construction materials are corrosion resistant to condensate, crude oil, and produced water. Flowlines are sized appropriately for the flow volumes expected at the facility.

Aboveground flowlines and associated appurtenances are visually inspected weekly during the pumper's regularly scheduled site visits for leaks, oil discharges, corrosion, or other conditions that could lead to a discharge as described in 112.1(b). Buried flowlines are inspected whenever they are exposed.

Appropriate corrective actions or repairs are made to any flowline, intra-facility gathering line, or associated appurtenances if evidence of a discharge is present. Evidence of a discharge includes product that has surfaced above the flowline. Suspected releases, including significant loss of pressure in the line or significant reduction in product recovered in the production tanks will be investigated.

In the event a leak is discovered, the well is shut in, lines are secured against leaks, repairs are made, new pipe tested and put into service when the pressured pipe passes tests. All repaired or replaced flowlines are pressure tested prior to being put into operation.

Actions are initiated promptly to stabilize and remediate any accumulations of oil discharges associated with flowlines, inter-facility gathering lines and associated appurtenances. Intra-facility flow lines are rare but do exist. These lines are buried and maintained under the same standards as inter facility lines.

Releases are reported to the appropriate supervisor and clean-up personnel upon discovery. Oil and impacted media are removed or remediated as soon as practicable.

Slawson Exploration Co., Inc.

Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan
General Williston Basin Field Plan

Lunker #2 – 33 - 4H**Management Approval & Review**

Owner/Operator Responsible for facility:

Slawson Exploration Co., Inc.
1675 Broadway, #1600
Denver, CO 80202

This SPCC Plan will be implemented as herein described. In addition, necessary manpower, equipment, and materials required to expeditiously control and remove any quantity of oil discharged is hereby committed.

Signature: Raymond M. Gorka

Designated person accountable for oil spill prevention at the facility

Name: Raymond M. Gorka

Date: 1/14/2013

Title: Environmental/Regulatory Analyst

Contact Number: 303-748-6438



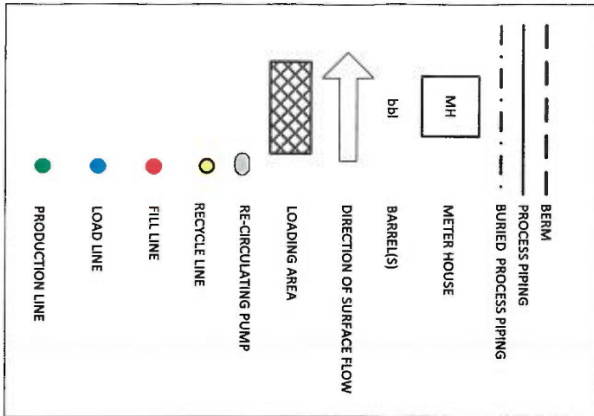
Lunker Federal #2-33-4H
 NENE Sec. 33, T-152N, R-91W
 Mountrail County, North Dakota



Access Road
 Entry

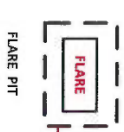
Note: Earthen
 Berm on north
 and east sides of
 pad

LEGEND



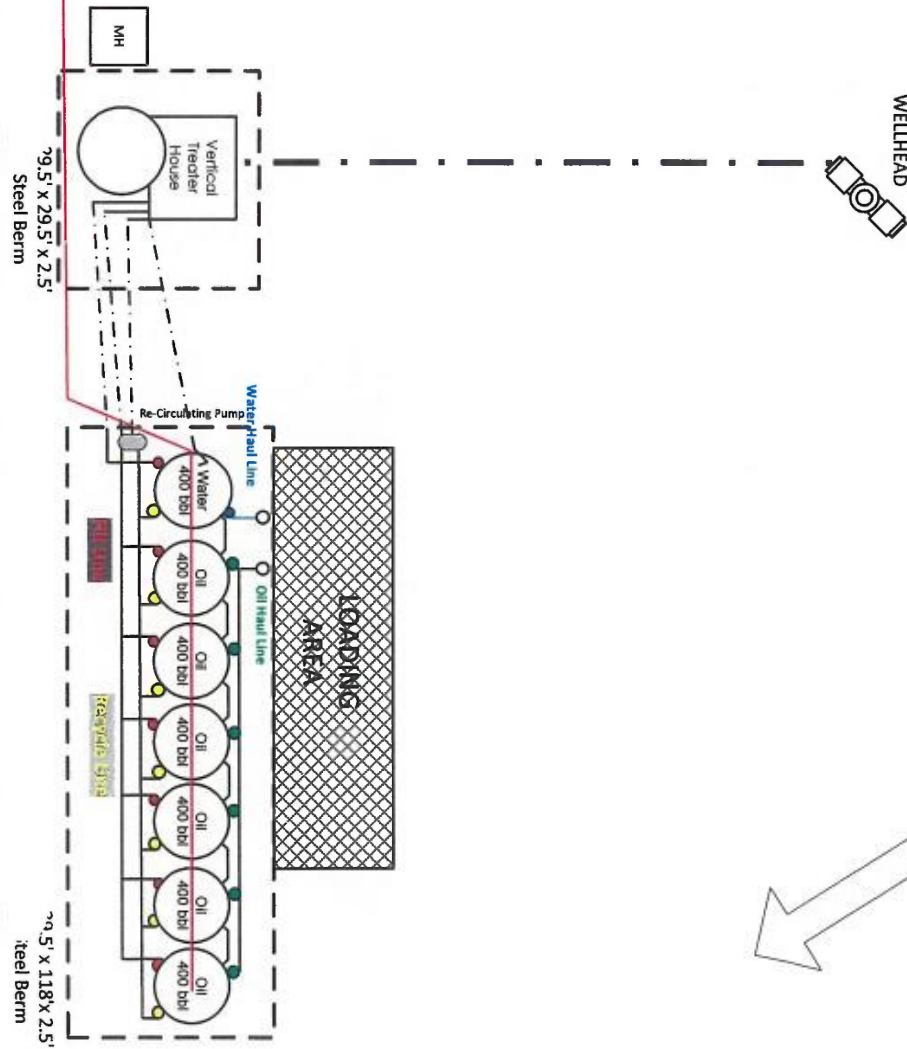
Lat. 47° 56' 53.61"
 Long. -102° 19' 38.85"

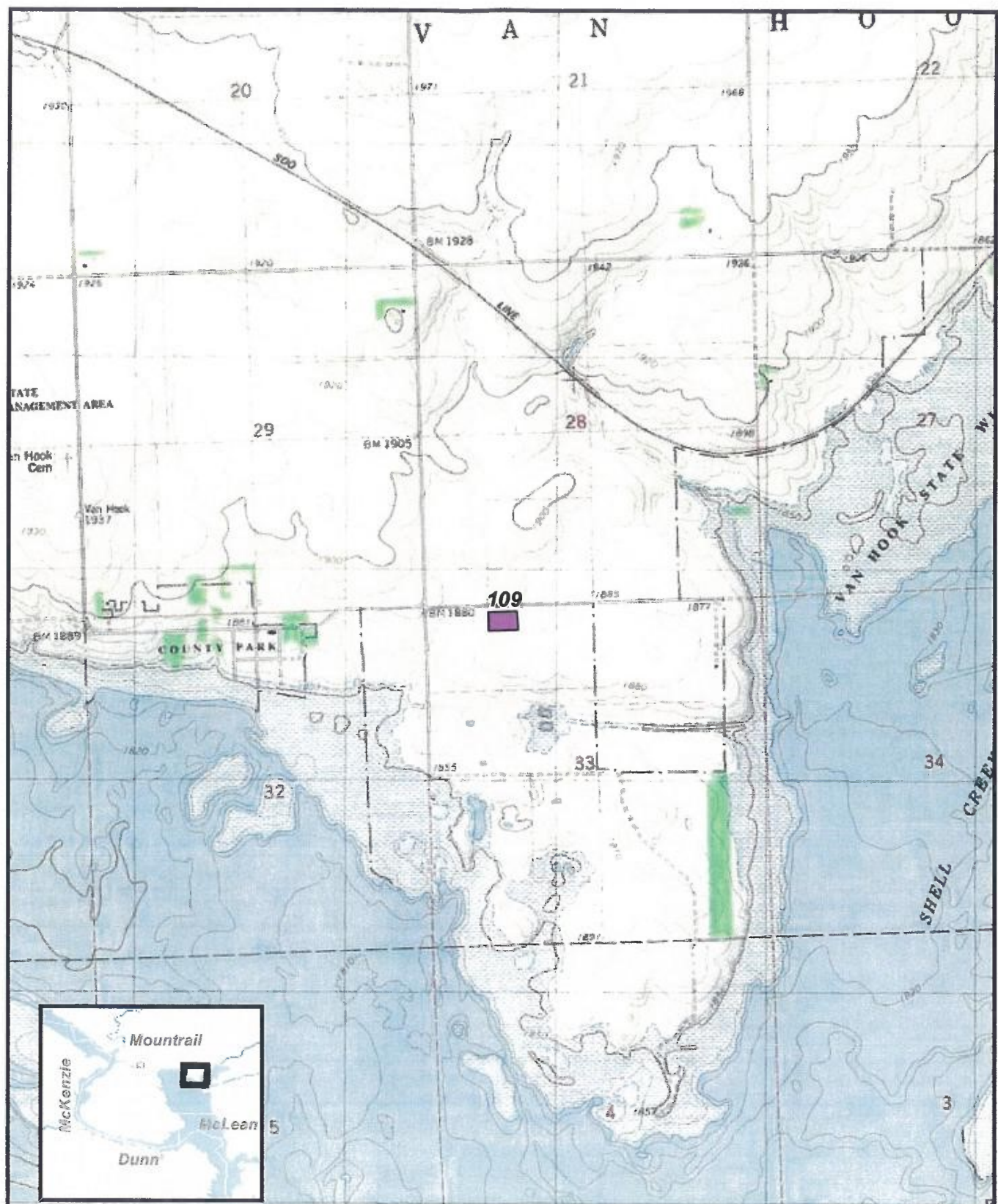
Ground pit flare/emergencies
 (completions, re-completions)



FLARE PIT

Tank Vapors to Flare





SLAWSON
exploration company, inc.

1:24,000

Pad #109
Mountrail County, North Dakota

SPCC_byPad_Loop_letterportrait.mxd

SECI_CWA308-0237

Table A-1

Storage Of Liquids and Secondary Containment Data

Production Facility: Lunker Federal #2-33-4H Oil Transport (Truck or Pipeline) : Truck & Pipeline

Tank Information

SOURCE:	Tank Material	Capacity of Source (bbls)	Tank Contents	Berm construction	Capacity of Berm (bbls)
6-400 bbl Tanks	Steel	2400	Crude Oil	Steel	1550
1-400 bl Tank	Fiberglass	400	Produced Water	Steel	1550
1-100 bbl tank	Steel	100	Crude Oil/Pro. Water	Steel	387

Secondary Containment Calculations

Berm:	Berm Height (ft)	Berm Length (ft)	Berm Width (ft)	Berm Capacity (ft ³)	Tank Diameter (ft)	Number Of Tanks
Main	2.5	118	29.5	8702	12	7
Treater	2.5	29.5	29.5	2173	6	1

Berm	Tank Footprint (ft ²)	Net. Volume (bbls)	Net. Volume (gals)	Largest Tank (bbls)	4" Precip. Event (bbls)	Excess Berm Cap. Bbls	Largest Tank + Precip.	Containment Vol. Ratio to Largest Tank
Main Tank	792	50,836	1210	400	207	938	607	235
Heater Treater	28.3	16270	387	100	52	332	152	332

Note 1 Tank Footprint = 3.1416 X R2 X Number of Tanks

Note 2 Net Volume (bbls) = (Length (ft) X Width (ft) X -Tank Footprint (ft2) X Height 7.4805 (gal/cu ft) / 42 gal/bbl

Table A-2

Discharge Prediction and Direction of Flow

Production Facility:

Lunker Federal #2-33-4H

Tank Information

SOURCE:	Type Of Failure	Maximum Volume (bbbs)	Maximum Discharge Rate (bbbs/min)	Direction Of Flow	Secondary Containment
6-400 bbl Tanks	Rupture due to lightning strike, seam failure, leak at manway, valves	400	400	Southeast	Steel Berm
1-400 bl Tank	Rupture due to lightning strike, seam failure, leak at manway, valves	400	400	Southeast	Steel Berm
6 X 20 Heater Treater	Rupture due to lightning strike, seam failure, leak at manway, valves	700	100	Southeast	Steel Berm
Flowlines	Rupture due to lightning strike, seam failure, leak at manway, valves	700	1	Southeast	Steel Berm
Valves, Flanges	Pinhole leak or leak at connection	0.1	0.001	Southeast	Steel Berm
Truck Loading	Overtopping while loading, Truck failure, valve leak	250	250	Southeast	NA

The nearest intermittent or perennial stream is or body of water is located _3200_ feet to the _SW_. This body of water is Lake Sakakawea.

Lunker Federal #2-33-4H

**Certification of the Applicability of the Substantial Harm Criteria
[40 CFR 112, Appendix C]**

Does the facility transfer oil over water to or from vessels and does the facility have a total oil storage capacity greater than or equal to 42,000 gallons? NO

Does the facility have a total oil storage capacity greater than or equal to 1 million gallons and does the facility lack secondary containment that is sufficiently large to contain the capacity of the largest aboveground oil storage tank plus sufficient freeboard to allow for precipitation within any aboveground oil storage tank area? NO

Does the facility have a total oil storage capacity greater than or equal to 1 million gallons and is the facility located at a distance (as calculated using the appropriate formula in Attachment C-III to this appendix or a comparable formula) such that a discharge from the facility could cause injury to fish and wildlife and sensitive environments? For further description of fish and wildlife and sensitive environments, see Appendices I, II, and III to DOC/NOAA's "Guideline for Facility and Vessel Response Plans: Fish and Wildlife and Sensitive Environments" (59 FR 14713, March 29, 1994) and the applicable Area Contingency Plan. NO

Does the facility have a total oil storage capacity greater than or equal to 1 million gallons and is the facility located at a distance (as calculated using the appropriate formula in Attachment C-III to this appendix or a comparable formula) such that a discharge from the facility would shut down a public drinking water intake? NO

Does the facility have a total oil storage capacity greater than or equal to 1 million gallons and has the facility experienced a reportable oil spill in an amount greater than or equal to 10,000 gallons within the last 5 years? NO

CERTIFICATION:

I certify under penalty of law that I have personally examined and am familiar with the information submitted in this document, and that based on my inquiry of those individuals responsible for obtaining this information, I believe that the submitted information is true, accurate, and complete.

Signature 
Name: Raymond Gorka

Title Environmental/Regulatory Analyst
Date: Jan 14, 2013

Lunker Federal #2-33-4H

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER CERTIFICATION

By means of this Professional Engineer Certification, I hereby attest to the following:

- I am familiar with the requirements of 40 CFR Part 112 and have verified that this SPCC Plan has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of this 40 CFR Part 112.
- I or my agent have visited and examined the facility.
- I have verified that this SPCC Plan has been prepared in accordance with good engineering practice, including consideration of applicable industry standards.
- I have verified that the required inspection and testing procedures have been established as described in Section 9.0.
- I have verified that this SPCC Plan is adequate for the facilities with the exceptions presented below:

None



Donald C. Smith

Printed Name of Registered Professional Engineer

DC Smith

Signature of Registered Professional Engineer

Date: 1-13-13

Registration No. 32641


State: CO

Slawson Annual SPCC Facility Inspection Form

Inspection Date: January, 2013		Facility Name: Lunker Federal #2-33H
Inspector Name: Scott Leif		Current Cold cloudy
Equipment	Satisfactory	Comments
1) Storage Tanks – Check shell, roof, valves, transfer pump/connections, hatches, seals, foundation/supports		
Any Drip marks	N, Sat.	
Any Discoloration on tanks	N, Sat.	
Any Puddles containing spilled or leaked material	N, Sat.	
Any Corrosion	N, Sat.	
Any Cracks	N, Sat.	
2) Heater Treater – check pipes, valves, pressure regulators, supports, berm,.....		
Leaks	N, Sat.	
Corrosion	N, Sat.	
Condition of equipment	V	
Other	-----	
3) Flowlines – Check connections, valves, seals, supports		
Leaks	N, Sat.	
Corrosion	N, Sat.	
Condition of pipes	Good	
Stained soil	N, Sat.	
Bowing of pipe between supports	N, Sat.	
Localized dead vegetation	N, Sat.	
4) Well Heads – Pumping units Check valves, connections, ground		
Leaks	N, Sat.	
Corrosion	N, Sat.	
Condition of equipment	good	
5) Secondary Containment – Check berm		
Any precipitation in berm	N, Sat.	
Any oil/water in berm	N, Sat.	
Condition of berm walls	Good	
Accumulation of debris	N, Sat.	
Erosion of walls, floor, etc.	N, Sat.	
Stained soil	N, Sat.	
Weeds/vegetation	N, Sat.	
6) Loading & Unloading Areas – Check connections, valves, flowlines		
Leaks	N, Sat.	
Stained soil	N, Sat.	
7) Other concerns not listed above?		

Weekly SPCC Field Inspection Form

GENERAL INFORMATION			
Inspection Date: January-14	Facility Name: LUNKER FEDERAL 2-33-4H		
Inspector Name: Mike Wilson	Operator: Slawson Exploration Company, Inc. Production Services		
Equipment	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Comments
1) Storage Tanks – Check shell, roof, valves, transfer pump/connections, hatches, seals, Foundation/supports			
Drip marks			
Discoloration on tanks			
Puddles containing spilled or leaked material			
Corrosion	*		
Cracks	*		
2) Separation Equipment – check oil/water separator, pipes, valves, pressure regulators, supports			
Leaks	*		
Corrosion	*		
Condition of equipment	*		
Excess of oil in separator	*		
3) Flowlines – Check connections, valves, seals, supports			
Leaks	*		
Corrosion	*		
Condition of pipes	*		
Stained soil	*		
Bowing of pipe between supports	*		
Localized dead vegetation	*		
4) Well Heads – Check valves, connections, pumping units			
Leaks	*		
Corrosion	*		
Condition of equipment	*		
5) Heat Treater Equipment – Check piping, valves, pressure regulators, supports			
Leaks	*		
Corrosion	*		
Condition of equipment	*		
6) Secondary Containment – Check berm			
Level of precipitation in berm	*		
Presence of oil/water in berm	*		
Condition of berm walls	*		
Accumulation of debris	*		
Erosion of walls, floor, etc.	*		
Stained soil	*		
Weeds/vegetation	*		
7) Loading & Unloading Areas – Check connections, valves, flowlines			
Leaks	*		
Stained soil	*		
8) General Housekeeping – Check for overall organization, clean operations			
Overall facility condition	Good		

Inspection Date: 11/30/15		Pad Number: 109, Lunker 2-33-4H
Inspector Name: Travis Movchan 		Current Weather: : 24F wind SSW at 4MPH, Humidity 75%, DewPoint 21F
Equipment	Satisfactory Y/N	Comments
1) Storage Tanks – Check shell, roof, valves, transfer pump/connections, hatches, seals, foundation/supports		
Drip marks	NO	
Discoloration on tanks	NO	
Puddles containing spilled or leaked material	NO	
Corrosion	YES	The foundation for tanks 2932, 2933, 2934, 2936, 2937 are all getting rusty
Cracks	NO	
2) Heater Treater – check pipes, valves, pressure regulators, supports, berm,.....		
Leaks	Yes	Small leak on oil dump fitting, Small leak on water leg at the shut off valve going to dump
Corrosion	No	
Condition of equipment	good	
Other		
3) Flowlines – Check connections, valves, seals, supports		
Leaks	No	
Corrosion	No	
Condition of pipes	Good	
Stained soil	No	
Bowing of pipe between supports	No	
Localized dead vegetation	No	
4) Well Heads – Pumping units Check valves, connections, ground		
Leaks	No	
Corrosion	No	
Condition of equipment	Good	
5) Secondary Containment – Check berm		
Any precipitation in berm	No	
Any oil/water in berm	No	
Condition of berm walls	Good	
Accumulation of debris	No	
Erosion of walls, floor, etc.	No	
Stained soil	No	
Weeds/vegetation	No	
6) Loading & Unloading Areas – Check connections, valves, flowlines		
Leaks	No	

Stained soil	No	
7) Other concerns not listed above?		

Annual SPCC Inspection

Pad Number

109

Well Name(s)

LUNKER FEDERAL 2-33-4H

Person Performing Inspection

Travis Movchan

Inspection Date

2016-10-31

Facility Location

NWNW-33-152-91

Weather Conditions

43°

Reason for Inspection

Annual ▼

General Information

SPCC Plan Represents Current Site Conditions

Yes ▼

Location Inspection

Inspected Facility	Action Required	Comments / Detail
--------------------	-----------------	-------------------

Facility Identification Sign

None ▼

Condition of Secondary Containments

Immediate ▼

water above berm around flare

Surface Staining (note location)

None ▼

Spills or Releases above Reportable Quantity

None ▼

Potential Spills or Releases

Immediate ▼

Trash or Debris Present

None ▼

Bare Areas and / or Erosion

None ▼

Distressed Vegetation

None ▼

Drainage Systems (Ditches)

Immediate ▼

Oil Traps

N/A ▼

Sumps

N/A

Skimmers

N/A

Are Out-of-Service Tanks, Totes, Drums, Equipment Labeled as "Out-of-Service?"

Wellhead Inspection

Inspected Facility	Action Required	Comments / Detail
--------------------	-----------------	-------------------

Tree

None

Pumping Well Polish Rod Stuffing Boxes

None

Gauges

None

Cellar

None

Lift System

N/A

Signs / Labels

None

Vessels Inspection

Check Foundation and for Leaks, Corrosion, Discharge, Evidence of Deterioration, and Maintenance Needs

Inspected Facility	Action Required	Comments / Detail
--------------------	-----------------	-------------------

High Pressure Separator

N/A

Line Heater

N/A

Heater Treater

None

Other

N/A

Other

N/A

Other

N/A

Signs / Labels

None

Tanks Inspection

Check Foundation and for Corrosion and Leaks

Inspected Facility Action Required Comments / Detail

Oil / Condensate

None

Produced Water

None

Gun Barrel / Water Knockout

None

AST Overflow Equalizing Lines

None

Stairs and Leveling

None

Other

N/A

Signs / Labels

None

Piping Inspection

Inspected Facility Action Required Comments / Detail

Aboveground Valves & Piping

None

Piping Connections

Immediate

Connection to treater, flooded in berm, built mini berm around area filled with gator and monitoring situation

Flange Joints

None

Valve Glands & Bodies

None

Dump Valves

None

Pipe Supports

None

Bleeder and Gauge Valves

None

Dedicated Tubs/Drip Pans

N/A

Are Portable Drip Pans Used at Loadout Lines Effective?

Yes

Chemical Inspection

Inspected Facility	Action Required	Comments / Detail
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Pumps

N/A

Storage (Drums & Totes)

N/A

Containment

N/A

Signs / Labels

N/A

Misc. Equipment Inspection

Inspected Facility	Action Required	Comments / Detail
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Compressors

N/A

Generators

None

Electrical / Transformers

None

Combustors / Flares

None

Oil-Filled Operational Equipment

N/A

Other

N/A

Other

N/A

Signs/Labels

None

Overall Inspection

Inspected Facility	Action Required	Comments / Detail
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Overall Facility Condition

None